

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1906. No. 2.

THE WORK OF THE OHIO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mary Anderson Orton.

(Read before the Youngstown Conference.)

What have the Ohio Daughters accomplished, what remains for them to do, and what will be the final significance of their work?

A careful review of the annual conference reports reveals an astonishingly large area of productiveness.

In order to obtain concrete results, the work of each chapter was considered individually, and its lines of activity classified. It was then found that the work of the state as a whole would come under twenty-one general heads. Four features were common to them all: They were all social organizations, as used here in the narrow acceptation of the term; they all aimed at self-protection by means of literary pursuits; they all observed the commemorative days; and they were all devoted to Memorial Continental Hall.

The remaining classifications were largely the outcome of location, circumstances and size. It will be readily seen that a large chapter, with increased funds due to its membership, is in a position to assume great responsibilities. While the small chapter, if fortunately located with regard to historical associations, has opportunities which may be denied her larger sister. But when a chapter has neither size nor historical setting it must depend entirely upon circumstances, and its ability to grasp the psychological moment. But as the chapters are

composed of women with very keen instincts, they have not been at a loss.

Altogether the chapters, in addition to the four lines common to them all, have turned their energies in the following directions:

They have devoted themselves to patriotic settlement work, forming Mothers' Clubs and boys' clubs, known as Children of the American Republic.

They have located the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, marked them and held memorial services over them.

They have co-operated with historical societies.

They have collected libraries and made donations to libraries.

They have founded and maintained the Ohio Alcove of the American Library in Manila.

They have given patriotic, historic and constitutional lectures to foreigners, with the avowed intention of, by these means, preparing them for citizenship in this great republic.

They have educated themselves by means of lectures from celebrities.

They have pursued culture studies—music and literature.

They have inculcated American history by means of awards to the children of the public schools.

They have founded chairs in colleges.

They have still further impressed the events of history by locating and marking historic sites.

They have taken part in the general charitable work of their home cities, endowing beds in hospitals, founding homes for the aged, and during our late war with Spain they assumed the red cross.

They have given donations to civic improvement societies.

They have presented pictures and historic documents to the public schools.

They have undertaken historical research work with pronounced success.

The needle has flourished in the Daughters of the American Revolution branch of the Needlework Guild.

Finally, as hostesses to the state conferences they have ex-

tended a generous and delightful hospitality to the chapters of the state.

This enumeration covers, practically the work of Ohio Daughters up to the present time, and it is most creditable to them. It is calculated to fill them with a modest consciousness of worth and to inspire them to fresh efforts; for the question now arises, have they reached the maximum of their endeavor?

The greatest need of the world is love—love for a cause—and enthusiasm, which is also love.

As women cultivate the emotions, while men repress them, they are better fitted to meet this demand; and more particularly the women belonging to an organization whose sole aim is to express, through action, the noblest and highest sentiment. The Daughters of the American Revolution are the descendants of men made worthy by heroic deeds. Hence their motto must be "*Noblesse oblige.*"

Every city offers opportunity for the expenditure of enthusiasm for a noble cause.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, when he addressed the people of Philadelphia, only a few days ago, made a direct plea for it. He said:

"The most conspicuous fact of municipal government in the United States to-day is that they are governments by the few and not by the people. There is more aggressive rottenness and less aggressive patriotism in our large cities than anywhere else. If the patriotism can be made as aggressive as the rottenness, the problem of good government would be solved by the people taking the government into their own hands.

"If corruption exists in Philadelphia the people are to blame; if corruption is to be eradicated the people alone can do it. The fight we are making here is a battle which will be felt by every town, city and state in the land. The benefit of a victory will be universal and the evil effects of defeat will demoralize those who believe in good government by the people. The average man does not appreciate the solemn duty he owes his city, state and his country.

"The moral revolution now sweeping over the land means the patriotism that comes from the heart, not from the head. Many men would be willing if need be, to give up their lives, for their city or state if they are needed, sometimes, and this kind of patriotism cannot be too highly commended, but the man who is willing to live for his city and state every day is the man that is needed just now. There

may be as much patriotism in giving one's time to the betterment of civic conditions and the election of good men to office and in purifying the ballot as in baring one's breast to the bullets of an enemy, and there never was a time when the need for patriotic men in public affairs was greater than it is now. We need more men actuated alone by public good and fewer of those who are in politics merely for the revenue."

It is not always given to women to make *direct* efforts. They cannot elect good men to office, but they can so cultivate sentiment and influence public opinion that it will become impossible to elect bad men. In support of this statement it is only necessary to remind you of the intense feeling shown by women in great crises, such as war, and of its powerful influence. Here, too, the value of organization is apparent. When a great society assumes a certain position and its action is reported by the newspapers throughout the land the publicity given it must be, and *is*, a determining factor in the final result.

In a recent editorial the *Ohio State Journal* admits the power of such organizations, and urges their formation. The article in question was written on literary clubs, but it applies to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the following extracts will show:

"There is one thing that needs brushing up, and that is the disposition to cultivate the literary and scientific spirit through organization that reaches all the people. The churches and schools make more or less successful attempts at these things but they do not cover the ground. * * * There should be ward organizations or associations that reach certain portions of the city. It ought to be a relief to turn the thoughts and aims from sports and social gayeties to those things that strengthen and adorn the mind and heart. That is what is needed. * * *

"Many of the most illustrious men and women of the age began their public careers in these * * * societies. But it is not personal ambition that we put forward; it is loyalty to our community, the firm purpose to help raise the thought and taste above mere social scramble and money-getting, and to give it the honor of an intellectual and moral influence."

This intellectual and moral influence when cultivated by the

Daughters can be directed along the many channels of public interest; public utilities, conveniences, recreations, morality.

An intelligent interest in the public safety is shown by every woman when she gives her child a cup of boiled water to drink instead of allowing it to imbibe the water contaminated by the sewage of a great city. When she presents her child to the doctor for vaccination she is still further conserving public health. These examples are given merely to serve as guide posts along the path of our future endeavor.

Of course the childish mind offers the most fruitful soil for the planting of the seeds of patriotism, and a gracious Ohio woman whom we crown with all honor, long ago prepared this vast field for us when she organized the Children of the American Republic.

In the Juvenile Court the childish criminal presents his poor little body and dwarfed soul for our ministrations. Can we alter his environment, protect him from the assaults of the hardened criminal, and the neglect of those designed by nature for his support? Can we secure the enactment of an adult delinquency law and place it in the power of a kindly judge to punish the real offender?

It is also in our province to teach obedience to law and order. It is the first lesson taught the soldier and it is of such importance that even in disaster it is commended, for it illustrates the tremendous power of absolute subservience to law.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!
Was there a man dismayed?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

"When can their glory fade?
O, the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!"

The mother and the teacher impress obedience upon the child, the minister from the pulpit urges submission to the doctrines of Christianity, and each one of us by respect for the law of our country and city, as shown in word and deed and united action, asserts its power.

We can by direct intention exert tremendous influence, and the opportunity to do so comes to us all. Let us not fail to recognize it.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries."

We as part of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are rearing a great monument to our beloved progenitors, the heroes and heroines of a nation.

This is a work which arouses all our enthusiasm. It will be our pride and our pleasure to complete it. We will stamp our own name as a state upon it in the Ohio room. We realize fully that it is a monument unique in the history of nations.

The Taj-Mahal of India, lifts its snowy exquisite minarets and domes to a dazzling sky, but covers the *ashes* of a king and queen; the pyramids entomb within their granite depths the *mummies* of Egyptian sovereignty; but each marble block of Memorial Continental Hall will be placed in memory of the *spirit* of the men and women who created the greatest republic of the world. In it the light of the sun will not be darkened and obscured as in the Taj-Mahal, nor altogether lost as in the depths of the pyramids, but from the laying of its cornerstone to its dedication and to all time it will be filled with light and life and will serve as an altar upon which the fire of patriotism will never be extinguished.

There is no record elsewhere of such an achievement as this.

Nothing is so conducive to a thorough appreciation of the spirit which actuated the men and women who gave us the liberty we now enjoy as the study of history so generally pursued by the chapters. There cannot be too much of it. Of great importance, also, are addresses from those whose opinions have a recognized value.

During the dedication exercises of Memorial Continental Hall, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, known as the "silver tongued orator," made one statement which deserves to be enshrined in our heart of hearts because it is a comprehensive, sympathetic, truthful estimate of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a final answer to any criticism. He said: "When I found how the patriotic women of the nation were gathering up the fragments of the past I saw that you had caught the most beautiful idea that has ever been thought of by any one in this world."

Is not this one sentence reward enough and stimulation enough for any effort?

We must collect the "fragments of the past" and not alone the Revolutionary past.

In non-colonial states the Revolutionary history is meager, but none the less valuable. For example, is not every detail connected with the founding of the great Northwest Territory of the utmost importance? Edward Everett Hale would give Manasseh Cutler a niche in the Hall of Fame for his share in the framing of the ordinance of 1787.

Every town and city in the state has its local history and its preservation should be the work of Ohio Daughters. Documents, bearing on the early history should be investigated and when they are so placed as to be inaccessible to the citizens, copies should be made or reprints published for general distribution.

Judging from the annual report the Wauseon Chapter is the pioneer in this direction and has achieved commendable results.

A museum of relics connected with early history is most desirable and can be made most interesting.

Winthrop, Massachusetts, a small town on the coast just north of Boston, has made such a collection and it serves as an illustration of the point in question. They have secured one room on the second floor in their public library building. On the walls are framed maps showing the growth of the town; prints of buildings of importance in the past but now replaced by newer ones; pictures of public benefactors and town dig-

nities; election summons and calls to town meetings. These documents with their quaint phraseology are a marked indication of the passage of time. Cases placed at intervals about the room contain a miscellaneous collection. We find here campaign badges, the Harrison-Tyler badge was particularly interesting, ballots, silverware and china noteworthy on account of its age and its association with historic personages, old deeds, Bibles with memorable family records, autographs, old coins, picturesque old garments, arms, and so on and so on. All tending to preserve and teach the history of the town. Furthermore the room contained old furniture and articles of household use. As a whole it was a small collection but it proved what could be done in a small town lacking the facilities and wealth of a city.

There is one line of work open to the Daughters of the state which so far has not been touched. This is concerted effort for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July. It is a shame and a sin that the celebration of the birth of a great nation should be left to the hoodlums and the small boy. The time of year is no doubt somewhat responsible for this neglect. When the thermometer is in the nineties active exertion does not appeal to most of us. But if our fathers selected this date for the tremendous assertion outlined in the Declaration of Independence we can at least respect it. Those of you who do not live in large cities can hardly realize what the day has become there. The noise begins days before the fourth. The fire department is in constant service extinguishing small blazes and occasionally fires of serious consequences. But all this is mild compared to the actual demonstration on the day itself. Long before daylight the cannonading begins and by the time the day has fully dawned the noise is deafening. A particularly ingenious device of late, and extremely effective, is the placing of dynamite sticks on the street car tracks. Two years ago in Columbus the street car rails were actually split in this way, and serious accidents were only avoided by the placing of brooms in front of the car wheels and sweeping the tracks as the car advanced. You all know that the list of accidents and deaths from the Fourth of July celebration is grow-

ing longer each year. Loss of property from fires is larger and loss of life and limb. Cripples and lockjaw as a result of the nation's greatest holiday! What a commentary on license!

And what an opportunity for the Daughters of the American Revolution to prove by illustrations taken from life the necessity of a constraining law which shall not be a dead letter! Can we not substitute band music for the populace, recitals for the more cultured and general recreation for this barbarous celebration?

Let us think of it.

We have in the country an organization known as the American Flag Association. It has been most successful in securing legislation to prevent the desecration of the flag.

It is quite in the province of Ohio Daughters so to cultivate a love for the flag, on the part of the general public, that its desecration will become impossible. There is very little general knowledge of the beautiful literature on the flag, but poets have sung its praises in stirring strains and orators have apostrophized it. Loyal hearts must and will respond to such appeals. The flag cannot be displayed too frequently, it should become the banner of the civilian as well as of the soldier. Let the Daughters become the standard bearers of their country's sacred emblem.

This, in brief, is a survey of the field of possible endeavor for the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution.

We now ask the question: What does it all mean? Among the profound emotions of the human heart we place love of country, or patriotism. It is the special mission of the Daughters of the American Revolution to express this feeling, and actions speak louder than words. When women display an active and intelligent interest in the public affairs of the community in which they live they have exerted a helpful influence and elevated the level of citizenship. A good citizen makes a patriot.

When they band themselves together as patriotic organizations they have increased their power by so much, for union is strength.

When they plant the seeds of devotion to country in the child, they build a kingdom of boundless possibilities.

When they protect the juvenile criminal, straighten his dwarfed mind, and feed and clothe his body, they mobilize an army of Christian soldiers.

When they inculcate obedience in the citizen as well as in the soldier, they express their utmost conviction in their country's worth. They obey that which they love.

When they rear a mighty memorial to the spirit, they blazon on its facade the single word *Patriotism*.

When they search the records of the past, they express their sincerity and devotion.

When they preserve its relics, they express their reverence.

When they plead for a suitable celebration for the birthday of the nation, they express their love and beg for higher standards.

When they present the flag, they wrap the nation in its starry and protecting folds.

The Daughters have come into their kingdom. You know the past, the future is rich in promise, and it all signifies:

"One Flag, one Country, and one God."

THE HOMES OF TWO OF THE OHIO CHAPTERS.

Marietta, situated at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers and named for the French queen, was settled under the auspices of the New England Ohio Company. In the winter of 1787-8, a company under the leadership of General Rufus Putnam was sent forward to prepare a settlement on the banks of the Ohio. Most of these pioneers as well as those who soon followed them had served in the Revolutionary war and had spent their prime in the struggle for liberty.

The little company built a stockaded fort with block houses as a protection from the still hostile Indians and, if we except the Moravian missionaries, may be considered the founders of Ohio.

Rufus Putnam House, Home of the Marietta Chapter.



The spot was well chosen. The mound builders centuries before had recognized the advantages of the situation and had erected here some of the most remarkable of their works. One of their mounds is of a magnitude and height to strike the beholder with astonishment. It is a hundred and fifteen feet in diameter, thirty feet high and in shape is a perfect sugar-loaf. It is surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and fifteen feet wide. About this mound the early settlers formed their burial ground and here the fathers of the town sleep. It is said more Revolutionary soldiers rest here than in any other place outside of the original thirteen colonies, and that few towns even there can show so many.

Among the founders of the town and the patriots of the Revolution whose hallowed dust sleeps here are: General Rufus Putnam, "a Revolutionary officer," Return Jonathan Meigs, "an ardent patriot;" Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall, "first commandant of Fort Trumbull;" Commodore Abraham Whipple, "the first on the seas to hurl defiance to proud Britain;" Major Anselm Tupper; Gen. Benjamin Tupper; Capt. Stanton Prentiss; John Green, "first in the cause that freed our country from a tyrant's laws," and many others.

The laws governing the little colony were written out and posted on a tree and it is said that they were rarely violated. A few extracts from these early provisions will show the spirit that actuated the founders:

"Eighth—Be it ordained that all members must entertain emigrants, visit sick, clothe the naked; feed the hungry, attend funerals, cabin raisings, log-rollings, huskings, and have their latch-strings always out.

"Tenth—Be it ordained that all members of the colony must celebrate 22d February, 7th April [fast day], and 4th July annually. Also in a proper manner observe the 28th November, 25th December and 1st day January annually.

"Twelfth—Be it ordained that common schools should be established as soon as emigration to the territory is sufficient.

"Thirteenth—Be it ordained that a library of historical and school books be established at the governor's headquarters, and that General McIntosh, who is now engaged in writing a history of the colony, will serve as legal agent for that purpose; also, Col. Timothy Flint act as assistant." [April 7, 1788.]

The fathers have passed away but their spirit still lives with us. The Marietta Chapter have possession of the old house where Rufus Putnam and Return Jonathan Meigs, with their associates planned the future of Ohio. They have arrayed it in its old-time simplicity. There the Daughters recall the deeds of the fathers and plan the patriotic work of the present.

In September, 1791, General St. Clair built Fort Hamilton at the crossing of the Great Miami on the site of Hamilton. It was intended as a place of deposit for provisions and to form the first link in the communication between Fort Washington and the Indian towns on the Maumee. Major Rudolph commanded here in 1792; General Wayne in 1793; Major Jonathan Cass, of the army of the Revolution and the father



Powder Magazine, Fort Hamilton, Ohio.

of Senator Lewis Cass, of Michigan, then was given command and continued till the treaty of Granville.

Within the fort was the old powder magazine. It was, and is, a heavily-built log building, about twelve feet square, with a hipped-roof coming to a common center and surmounted by a ball. The door had a hole in the center shaped like a half

moon. This old powder magazine is now the property of the John Reiley Chapter, of Hamilton. They hold their chapter meetings here and are preserving its history, which is part of the history of Ohio. The second war with Great Britain was a struggle to hold what we had so hardly won in the War for Independence. Many of the scenes of this second struggle were laid in the Buckeye state.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, visited the Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Connecticut, the week of January 4th. The local chapter derived much enthusiasm from her visit.

She was entertained by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, Michigan, January 22nd, and later in the week by the Minute Men Chapter, of Boston, where she was the guest of the wife of the newly elected governor, Mrs. Curtis Guild. The Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, also had the pleasure of entertaining the president general.

In February she will be the guest of some of the southern chapters. Wherever she goes she arouses interest in the project so near to her heart—Memorial Continental Hall.

Every act of noble sacrifice to the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony, the nation's inheritance.—*Henry Clay.*

"With its red for love, and its white for law,
And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw
For a larger liberty."

"Mankind, like Gaul, is divided into three parts: Those who know how to do it; those who do it; and those who criticise the other two."

THE OPEN LETTER.

The following letters from the National Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots need no explanation. They illustrate the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution are living up to the principles laid down in our constitution.

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	Mrs. Willard Keller,
<i>Chairman;</i>	Mrs. E. G. Lathrop,
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince,	Mrs. C. H. Masury,
Mrs. Samuel Ammon,	Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder,
Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,	Mrs. Jas. A. Rounsville,
Mrs. Henry Churchill,	Mrs. Orange B. Rudd,
Miss Mary Desha,	Mrs. George H. Shields,
Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings,	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith,
Mrs. Edward B. Johnson,	Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, December 23, 1905.

MADAM STATE REGENT:

I take the liberty as chairman of the committee on preservation of historic spots, to enclose you a package of circular letters which are written and sent you with the approval of the committee on preservation of historic spots, appointed by our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, with the request from the committee, that if you think it advisable to do so, you will mail them, one to each of your chapter regents.

This committee also expresses the hope that in this connection, you will make any suggestions that may occur to you, as being of assistance to your chapters, or to this committee.

Our government on request to the adjutant general at Washington will send a granite marker, and the only expense to chapter or individual is the transfer from freight yard, and setting up of the stone.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 6, 1905.

MADAM REGENT:

The committee on preservation of historic spots, take the liberty of begging your co-operation in their efforts to gain information, and arouse fresh interest in this line of Daughters of the American Revolution work, which comes more particularly under the first section of Article II of our Daughters of the American Revolution constitution, viz: "The objects of this society, are first, to perpetuate the memory of the *spirit* of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments."

We trust it is not imposing an impossible or too onerous task, to request that in furtherance of this end, you devise some means, by which a report may be made from your chapter of any historic spot within its limits, whether grave of Revolutionary soldier, or other spot made historic by reason of any event that has transpired in its vicinity associated in any way with the revolutionary struggle of our ancestors.

This report also to include any work attempted or accomplished by your chapter within the year 1905-1906 for the preservation or marking of such historic spots.

We shall most gratefully appreciate any assistance that you may be able to give us.

Very sincerely,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman.

NOTE.

Upon application to the quartermaster general, U. S. Army, headstones will be furnished for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the state militia or the army or navy of the United States during any war or insurrection (including the Revolution), whether regular or volunteer, and whether they died in the service or since their muster out or discharge therefrom. Headstones will be furnished also for unmarked graves of army nurses who had regular or volunteer commissions as such.

These headstones are of best American white marble, 39 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, the top slightly rounded, and the portion of the stone which will be above ground when set is sand-rubbed; each headstone is inscribed with the name, rank (if above private), company, and state regiment, or other organization, to which the deceased belonged, cut in relief within a sunken shield. No deviation can be made from these specifications, which are prescribed by the secre-

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONES.

~~Do~~ The Services of an Attorney are not Required to Obtain a Headstone.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

General:

Following is a list of soldiers, sailors and marines for whose graves headstones are desired, it being understood that if they are furnished and delivered at Government expense, freight prepaid, to railroad station or steamboat landing indicated below, they will be received and set at private expense:

Name.	Rank.	Company.	U. S. Regiment, State Organization, or Vessel.	Date of Death.	Name of Cemetery.	City and State in or near which cemetery is located.
.....
.....

To be shipped to at

Very respectfully,

P. O. address of applicant
Date of application

Applicant.
(over.)

tary of war, and the law does not provide for any expenditure for fences or for any other purpose except for the headstones as above described; neither is it lawful to make any money allowance in place of furnishing a headstone.

Headstones will be shipped, freight prepaid by the government, only to the nearest railroad station or steamboat landing; they will not be delivered to street addresses or to the cemetery.

NOTICE TO APPLICANT.

Write plainly and be careful to spell correctly the names of soldiers or other persons for whose graves headstones are desired; if any of them served under an assumed name, both the true name and the *alias* must be given.

Write the first or given name in full if known, as Chas. T. Jones instead of C. T. Jones.

Where soldier served with state troops, the state and arm of service (whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery) should be given; and in the case of a sailor or marine the name of one or more vessels on which he served, or the approximate date of enlistment, is required.

By carefully observing these directions and giving the information called for in each column delay will be avoided.

Officers or Committees of G. A. R. Posts, and other persons having charge of securing headstones for soldiers buried in their vicinity, are requested to forward application only quarterly, viz: January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st, including thereon all headstones required and not previously applied for up to date application is made.

Applications for headstones, the receipt of which has been once acknowledged by this office, should not be duplicated; the headstones will be furnished as soon as practicable.

MEMORANDUM—WAR DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General's Office.

Applications herewith, on the reverse side of which will be found full instructions and the information desired.

In making application for headstones for graves of Revolutionary soldiers, the fullest possible data as to their service should be given, such as names of company and regimental commanders; organizations in which they served, date and place of death; battles or engagements, etc., and whether any pensions or bounties were granted on account of such service, etc., in order that the service may be verified.

Washington, January 12, 1906.

KANESTIO VALLEY CHAPTER.

The members of the Kanestio Valley Chapter are working along the line of the preservation of Revolutionary graves. Their plans in this direction and the open letter to the regents of New York state are given below as being of interest to the other states and chapters.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Kanestio Valley Chapter held early in September last, it was decided to issue the accompanying circular letter to all Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in the state of New York, calling their attention to the state law relative to neglected and abandoned cemeteries.

Although the law was enacted several years ago, its existence seemed to be generally unknown and it was especially desirable that it be brought to the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom it could be of special assistance in their efforts to secure suitable care of the old neglected, and forgotten pioneer burying-grounds where rest so many of the founders of our American Republic.

Many chapters have already acknowledged its benefit and are taking steps in their respective localities to secure its enforcement, and the co-operation of the towns in reclaiming and restoring these abandoned cemeteries, and in securing for them better care and permanent guardianship for the future. Applications have also been received for copies of the law from chapters outside of New York, with a view to securing legislation of a similar character in other states.

DEAR MADAM REGENT:

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has adopted as part of its patriotic work, the identification and marking of the graves of the patriots of the American Revolution; the men and women who suffered to secure to future generations, the priceless blessings of liberty.

In this work of reverent gratitude for the service of the past, the Daughters of the American Revolution find their efforts greatly hampered and often almost impossible by reason of the deplorably neglected condition of the majority of pioneer cemeteries and country burying-grounds.

The legislature of New York has, at various times, enacted laws and amendments thereto, with the purpose of providing for the proper care of these neglected and abandoned cemeteries.

As these measures seem to be so little known and enforced, the Kanestio Valley Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American

Revolution, of Hornellsville, has deemed it expedient to distribute copies of the latest legislative enactment upon this subject among the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of New York state. And in sending the enclosed copy, we would also ask that wherever there are old cemeteries, the care of which is not otherwise provided for, especially those in which rest patriot dead, whether of the American Revolution or of our subsequent history, the local chapter should call the attention of the town board to this enactment and ask for its effective execution.

Sections 193 and 194 to which reference is made, provide that the electors of any town may, at its town meeting, elect three or five directors for any cemetery within the town limits, not incorporated or for which no other provision is made, such directors to have power to make regulations regarding the use of the cemetery and to provide for the care of the same.

But in any case in which this has not been done, the amended law as stated in the enclosed copy, is applicable.

Will you kindly bring this matter before your chapter and ask for its favorable consideration?

Such an effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters throughout our state will result in securing proper care for the graves of those heroic dead to whose memory every American owes reverent honors.

Signed for the Kanestio Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. SHIRLEY E. BROWN,
Regent,

MRS. E. L. GRAY,
MRS. LEON L. HOUGH,
MRS. L. H. SQUIRES,
MISS JOSEPHINE E. MASON,
MISS MARY E. MINER,
MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Members of the Executive Board.

They love the land because it is their own
And scorn to give aught other reason why.—*Halleck.*

The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none to great for the world's work.—*McKinley.*

CHAP. 386.

AN ACT to amend the town law, relative to the care of abandoned cemeteries.

BECAME A LAW, APRIL 17, 1901, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.
PASSED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and ninety-five of chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act in relation to towns, constituting chapter twenty of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 195. *Burial grounds, when to belong to town*—The title to every lot or piece of land which shall have been used by the inhabitants of any town in this state as a cemetery or burial ground for the space of fourteen years shall be deemed to be vested in such town, and shall be subject, in the same manner as other corporate property of towns, to the government and direction of the electors in town meeting. In any town, in which trustees of burial grounds have not been chosen as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-three and one hundred and ninety-four of this chapter, the town board may adopt regulations for the proper care of any such cemetery and burial ground, and regulating the burial of the dead therein. If a cemetery or burial ground in any such town is not used for burial purposes it shall be the duty of the commissioner of highways of such town to remove the grass and weeds therefrom at least once in each year, and to erect and maintain suitable fences around such cemetery or burial ground at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars unless authorized by a majority vote of such town. The cost and expenses of such commissioner in performing such duties shall be a town charge and shall be paid in the same manner as other town charges.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

A national committee on Patriotic Education has been formed, the members being appointed by the president general to this high position. Their plans will soon be given to the public. Meantime many states are falling into line with state committees. Valuable and important work has long been done by individual chapters. This will now be unified and made

more effective. The circular letter sent out by the Connecticut committee on Patriotic Education will be of interest to all chapters doing this work. It is given below:

DEAR MADAM REGENT:

The state patriotic education committee of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, which was appointed by the state regent at Groton on October 11th, has held its first meeting and desires to send out to each chapter a few suggestions of work, which may be followed, if desired:

1. For our foreign citizens the committee hopes to have a primer on American Citizenship, printed in several languages, for distribution by chapters in their own towns or through social settlements in large cities. This will not be ready before spring.

2. Night schools for foreigners have been established in our larger cities, but very few in our country towns; yet there is a state law requiring them to be provided wherever there is sufficient demand. If each chapter would interest itself in the conditions existing in its own town, many more night schools might be secured for our foreign population.

3. The committee is also very anxious to collect as many traveling libraries in foreign languages as possible—each library to consist of twenty-five books, which, after being used in the town that donates it, can be placed in the hands of the state public library committee and sent to other towns upon application. These libraries are often so appreciated that they have led to the establishment of free reading rooms in congested quarters of our towns and cities.

For information on these subjects, and suggestions of books to purchase, the chapters are referred to Mrs. Alfred J. Donley, 45 Quintard Avenue, Norwalk.

4. Lectures in Italian, and possibly other languages, with lantern slides to illustrate them, may be obtained upon application to Mrs. D. A. Markham, 22 Summer Street, Hartford, or Miss Mary Partridge, "The Harvard," Hartford.

5. For our children, it is hoped that the connection between the schools and the chapters may be strengthened by the offering of prizes for historical work, or in other ways that may be suggested.

6. Your attention is called to the fact that in eighty towns of Connecticut the schools are still governed by the district system. There are many dilapidated school houses in the state. How could a chapter better honor the past or bless the future than by interesting itself in erecting a memorial school house to some local patriot?

For any suggestions concerning work in and for the schools, the chapters are referred to Miss Mary M. Abbott, Watertown.

7. Other methods of arousing patriotic interest among the children

are to be found in chapters of Children of the American Revolution, which have been successfully tried in Eastern Connecticut, under the leadership of Mrs. Frederick B. Street, New Haven. She is the state promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, and would be glad to speak before any chapter on the subject.

8. Two new lines of work among children have been recently introduced into the state for training in civic government and citizenship—the School City now in operation in the southwest school, in Hartford, and a branch of the George Junior Republic in Litchfield, in which the local chapter is much interested. For both of these experiments the committee would bespeak your interest.

9. In regard to the descendants of patriots in the southern mountains, in whom some of the chapters of the state are already interested, the committee would recommend that Miss Dox, of Berea, or Miss Henry, of Maryville College, Tennessee, be given an opportunity to speak before the chapters.

For information concerning these ladies the chapters are referred to Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Bristol.

The committee feels that many and varied opportunities lie open before the chapters. It is but right to expect that this splendidly organized body of women, commanding so much wealth, power and intelligence, will exert a lasting influence for good upon their own generation, in addition to the time and strength which they spend in lauding the grand old deeds of the past.

By order of the Committee.

CLARA LEE BOWMAN, *Chairman*, Bristol.

GRACE GOODRICH MARKHAM, *Vice-Chairman*, Hartford.

ANGELINE SCOTT DONLEY, *Secretary*, Norwalk.

MARY M. ABBOTT, Watertown.

ALICE E. REYNOLDS, West Haven.

FLORENCE M. FISHERDICK, Meriden.

ALICE NORTON, Kensington.

MARY E. BROOKS, Torrington.

MARIAN R. H. LILLIE, New London.

MARY M. PARTRIDGE, Hartford.

FANNIE L. WORDIN, Bridgeport.

MARY J. LATHROP, Derby.

ISABEL W. CHAPPELL, Willimantic.

ELIZABETH BREWSTER, Norwich.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

WEDNESDAY, December 6th, 1905.

A meeting of the Committee on Memorial Continental Hall was held on Wednesday, December 6th, 1905, at 3.30 p. m., at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who said:

"I have the great pleasure of announcing that Mrs. Scott will be with us this afternoon. Her arrival and consultation with me detained me a little while. Many of you will remember what a splendid member of the Board Mrs. Scott was, and although not being on the Board at this time, she has taken the trouble to travel all this distance to be with us, which is a great gratification.

Roll call, 41 présent: Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Main, Miss Desha, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Estey, Miss Miller, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Thom, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Scott, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Gadsby, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Gerald, Mrs. Iglehart, Mrs. Martin, Miss Mifflin, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Iredell, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Swormstedt, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Wysong, Miss Dade, Mrs. Guss, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Saeger, Mrs. Ambler, Miss Pierce.

Before we take up the regular business, I will ask that you give Mrs. Iredell, who is with us to-day, permission to bring before you a matter of importance.

Mrs. Iredell then presented her Report, which was accepted with thanks.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and upon motion accepted.

The President General, Chairman of Continental Hall Committee, said:

"The Chair has great pleasure in reporting a continued series of enthusiastic demonstrations. In regard to the business accomplished at the last meeting, the subject of the galleries was fully discussed and action taken. Excerpts from the Minutes of the Continental Hall Committee meeting were copied and sent to me, and in turn, they were transcribed and sent to the architect. As far as the Chair was able to ascertain, he accepts his fact of 'flat galleries' and will proceed to alter the galleries upon the Resolution passed by the Committee. As to the

purchasing of the permanent chairs, on which action was taken at the last meeting, he will procure estimates, or samples, and have ready to present at another meeting, and they will be placed according to the wishes of the Committee. In regard to the doors, it is not practicable to place them until all the wood-work is complete. Those are the matters on which I was instructed to communicate with the architect. We have also a Report from Mrs. Taylor about the celebration proposed for the 22nd of February, and in this connection, I wish to say that I received a letter from the Regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, in which she says this Chapter will take action upon the circular sent out in regard to the celebration on the 22nd of February, and that they had a meeting, which was the best meeting on record in the annals of that Chapter. I have the further gratification to announce the following donations to Continental Hall fund: Mrs. Truman G. Avery, \$100; Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, State Regent of Illinois, \$100; The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Connecticut, \$83; the Monmouth Hearts of Oak Chapter, so dear to the heart of our Recording Secretary General, \$27. When your President General visited Georgia last month she presented the subject of Continental Hall at a banquet given there, and after the address was finished, Mr. Hugh Washington, the son of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, the first 'Real Daughter' of Georgia, and one of the first members of our organization, contributed \$100 to the Continental Hall fund. From the Gaspee Chapter, of Rhode Island, through Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, I have a check for \$106, making \$583 this Chapter has contributed to this fund. (Mrs. Barker has come all this distance to bring her own donation). From Mrs. Lindsay, a check for \$50; from Sara Trumbull Chapter, \$20, through the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee."

Mrs. Terry moved: *That all these donors be thanked by the Committee for their generous contributions to Memorial Continental Hall.* Seconded by Mrs. Barry. Motion carried.

Miss Mecum, State Regent of New Jersey, reported that New Jersey has pledged \$1,000 for a room, and that the money may go into the general construction of the building, with the understanding that when the room is completed, it will be accredited to New Jersey.

The President General said: "During the recent Continental Congress, upon the last day, three members of the New York City Chapter contributed \$1,200 and sent a check for \$1,000; two individual members sending a check for \$100 each, making the \$1,200. This is now in the general fund. I would like the privilege, as Chairman of the Committee, of appropriating this to a special purpose and that purpose I will make known to you presently, (it is in connection with the Hall) as I will then be in the position to go further and state what I believe you will consider a very pleasant fact."

Mrs. Keim moved: *That this sum of \$1,200 be appropriated to a certain purpose as suggested by the President General.* Motion unanimously carried.

The President General then announced: "I have the great pleasure of informing you that the New York City Chapter pledges itself to assume \$5,000, for the building of a Museum to Memorial Continental Hall, the above mentioned \$1,200 to be applied on the \$5,000.

This was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Report of the Treasurer General was read and accepted.

Mrs. Taylor, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented her Report, which was accepted.

Miss Desha announced that her Chapter, the Katharine Montgomery, had promised a table for the Board Room of Continental Hall.

Mrs. Scott announced that the Chapters in Illinois have consented to turn their donations over to the general building fund.

The Treasurer General read some letters received in regard to turning contributions to the general building fund,—the donors writing that they are willing to do so, and asked if this would be sufficient authority for so applying the contributions.

The Chair ruled,—in which the Committee concurred,—that this was sufficient authority for the transfer of the money to the general construction fund.

A request was presented from the Flag House Chapter, of Pennsylvania, for permission to run up the first flag from the completed building of Memorial Continental Hall.

The President General stated that as this Chapter is composed of the descendants of Betsy Ross, who made the first flag of the United States, that it would seem eminently fitting and proper to grant it.

It was stated that a flag, presented by the Sons of the American Revolution, had been floating from the grounds of Continental Hall ever since they were dedicated. But upon the explanation of Miss Desha and Mrs. Hodgkins that this flag was floating from a pole on the grounds, while the Flag House Chapter desired their flag to be hung from the building, Miss Mecum moved: *That the request of the Flag House Chapter be granted, and that they be given permission to unfurl the first flag from the completed building of Memorial Continental Hall.* Seconded by Mrs. Scott. Motion carried.

At quarter after five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE.

The Chair announced the receipt of an application from a gentleman who desired to have supervision of the building.

Upon motion, this was referred to the Advisory Committee.

At the conference of the Ohio Daughters it was voted to ask each Ohio Daughter to send one dollar to the treasurer, Mrs. George T. McIntosh, 1091 East Madison Ave., Cleveland, for the Continental Hall building fund. The contributions received last month were noted in the January issue. Additional contributions are given below. It is hoped that there will be immediate and generous response.

Annapolis, Md.—Mrs. Fanny Hayes Smith.

Boise, Idaho.—Mrs. Anna M. Pursell.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear.

Bowling Green, O.—Mrs. E. E. Rogers.

Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. Seneca W. Ely, Mrs. Hugh Wilson Brown, Mrs. W. R. Todd, Mrs. J. A. Magnus.

Cleveland, O.—Mrs. Cora B. Malone, Mrs. E. Squire, Mrs. George J. Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. E. W. Hotchkiss, Mrs. J. J. Tracy, Mrs. H. W. Kitchen, Mrs. Thomas H. Brooks, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Mars E. Wager, Mrs. Orpha E. Jones, Mrs. George J. Etzenburger, Mrs. Virgil P. Kline, Mrs. Bird H. Howsum, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Mrs. Romelia Quayle, Mrs. Mary E. Field, Mrs. B. D. Babcock.

Columbus, O.—Mrs. William McCaughy, Mrs. Deshler, Mrs. Kate D. Tower.

Hillsboro.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rockhold, Mrs. Martha R. Eddy, nine members (\$1.00).

Lawrence, Kas.—Mrs. Henry W. Sage.

Superior City, Wis.—Mrs. Lewis Hamitch.

Tiffin, O.—Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath.

Toledo, O.—Mrs. Sarah J. Clark, Mrs. Belle S. Arnold, Mrs. E. W. Burbank, Mrs. Mary S. Hayes, Mrs. Marie Suydam Bell, Mrs. Maria A. Hibbard.

Wauseon O.—Wauseon Chapter (\$5.00).

Youngstown, O.—Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Liddle, Miss Liddle, Mrs. George McKinnie, Mrs. W. H. Winsworth, Mrs. John Manning.

Many of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are making arrangements for entertainments to be given on February 22nd for the benefit of Continental Hall. The money is much needed to complete the memorial and the Daughters are again urged to make that day a day of patriotic giving.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

WESTERLY CITIZENS WHO SIGNED THE TEST ACT IN 1776.

The following is a copy of the Test Act with the names of the patriotic citizens of Westerly, Rhode Island, who, by signing that paper pledged themselves to the cause of the colonies:

"We, the subscribers, do solemnly and sincerely declare that we believe the war, resistance and opposition in which the United States colonies are now engaged against the fleets and armies of Great Britain, is on the part of said colonies just and necessary and that we will not directly, nor indirectly, afford assistance of any sort or kind whatever to the said fleets or armies during the continuance of this present war, but that we will heartily assist in the defence of the United Colonies :

Samuel Pendleton,
Joseph Noyes,
Wm. Braleton,
Joseph Clarke, Jr.,
Edward Saunders,
David Maxon,
Silas Greenman,
James Babcock, Jr.,
Daniel Bliven,
John Stillman,
John Sisson,
Isaac Ross,
John Greene,
William Grandall,
James Saunders,
Matthew Hern,
Isaac Peckham,
Stephen Peckham,
Tony Maxon,
Joseph Maxon,

Clarke Stillman,
Jonathan Sisson,
Asa Maxon,
Valentine Wilcox,
James Crandall,
Abram Perkins,
Arnold Clarke,
John Pendleton,
John Stillman, Jr.,
Thomas Thompson,
Samuel Greene,
Peleg Saunders,
Joshua Thompson,
Job Bennet,
Samuel Babcock, Jr.,
Christopher Babcock, Jr.,
Joseph Crandall,
James Shefield,
Thomas Ross,
William Hiscox,

Joseph Hiscox,
David Saunders,
Champlin Lamphere,
Samuel Bliven,
Wm. Sweet Peckham,
George Stillman, Jr.,
John Gavit,
Charles Greene,
Joseph Pendleton,
Joseph Peckham,
Joseph Stillman,
Stephen Lewis,
Benjamin Hull,
William Bliven,
Joseph Stillman, Jr.,
Henry Crandall,
Phinas Crandall,
George Potter,
Lodowick Kenyon,
Thomas Brand, Jr.,
Abel Larkin,
Edward Bliven,
Samuel West,
William Greene,
Samuel Berry,
Joseph Saunders,
John Cottrel,
John Thompson,
Amos Maxon,
Joseph Noyes, Jr.,
Joseph Lewis,
John Peckham,
Elisha Sisson,
Sumner Chapman,
Ezekiel Gavit, Jr.,
Jesse Babcock,
Simeon Burdick,
Wm. Vincent,
Gideon Frazier,
John Lewis,
Stephen Saunders,
Oliver Gavit, Jr.,
Ichabod Babcock,
Samuel Allen,
Ebenezer Rathbun,
Elias Lewis,
Samuel Champlin,

Samuel Sheffield,
Phineas Clarke,
Samuel Brown,
Thomas Noyes,
Stephen Saunders, Jr.,
Richard Berry,
John Salter,
John Bliven, Jr.,
Daniel Maxon,
Peleg Pendleton,
Amos Pendleton,
Nathan Pendleton,
Hezekiah Saunders,
Benjamin Pendleton,
his
Moses X Larkin,
mark
Nathan Saunders,
Joseph Babcock, Jr.,
Theodaty Hall, Jr.,
John P. Babcock,
James Cheseborough,
William Chapman,
Thomas Edwards,
Nathan Bliven,
Theodaty Hall,
Plumb Chapman,
Stephen Rathbun,
Peter State,
Ezekiel Gavit,
Jonathan Foster,
Joseph Gavit,
John Allen,
Isaac Peckham, Jr.,
Nathan Hiscox,
Joshua Vose,
Thomas Hull,
Charles Saunders,
Elkanah Babcock,
Thomas Clarke,
Paul Wilcox Rathbun,
Cornelius Stetson,
Benjamin Crandall,
his
Samuel X Pendleton
mark
Sanford Noyes,

Samuel Thompson,	John Browns,
Samuel Brand,	Ichabod Clarke,
Sanford Noyes, Jr.,	Oliver Lewis,
Samuel Brand, Jr.,	Nathan Babcock,
George Forster,	Sylvester Crumb,
Ethan Clarke,	William Clarke,
Jonathan Foster, Jr.,	William West,
Philip Driskill,	Joseph Davis,
John Tefft,	Edward Saunders, Jr.,
Maxson Burdick,	

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

PERRY.—Died at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Tunnicliff, in Reading, N. Y., on the 11th of March, 1857, Mr. Jonathan Perry, a Revolutionary soldier. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Nathaniel Greene and a cousin to Com. Oliver Perry. (*Rural New Yorker.*)

SMITH.—January 3d, 1855, died at Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Jonathan Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 94 years. (*Ballou's Pictorial.*)

CHELLIS.—March 3, 1855, at Charlestown, N. H., Mr. Nathaniel Chellis, a Revolutionary pensioner, died aged 94 years. (*Ballou's Pictorial.*)

STONE.—April 7, 1855, at Auburn, Mass., Mr. Nehemiah Stone, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 95 years. (*Ballou's Pictorial.*)

DAN.—March 8, 1855, at Poundridge, N. Y., died Samuel Dan, aged 101 years, 8 months and 18 days. He helped to build Fort Washington, on the Hudson. (*Ballou's Pictorial.*)

KIDNEY.—March 28, 1849, died at Albany, N. Y., Jonathan Kidney, a soldier of the Revolution. (*Munsell's Annals of Albany.*)

KYLE.—At his residence in Mercer county, Kentucky, the 26th ult. [June, 1846], died the Rev. Thomas Kyle in the 89th year of his age. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and bore upon his head an honorable mark, received in the glorious conflict from the sword of a British officer. (*Louisville Journal.*)

HUNT.—Abijah Hunt, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Belvidere, April 9, 1852. He was the youngest of seven brothers who served under Washington. He was transferred to the navy and captured off the shore of France. He was confined on a prison ship and later in an English prison. (*Carbon Democrat, Mauch Chunk.*)

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. CORNELIA SALE SOPER.

Some time since the Boston *Herald* published an article which stated that Miss Annie Sale, of Chelsea, had in her possession an invitation sent to her grandfather in 1787 by the Ancient Artillery Company. The invitation was found among the effects of Captain John Sale by his daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Soper, and given by her to her niece, Miss Sale. It is carefully kept in a plush case, and in the near future may become the property of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The invitation is printed on a buff-colored card, and informs the recipient that:

"The officers of the ancient artillery company present their respectful compliments to Capt. John Sale and request his attendance to dine at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, 4th June, next. Boston, 31st May, 1787."



Mrs. Cornelia Sale Soper.

Mrs. Washington G. Benedict, regent of the John Hancock Chapter, after reading the *Herald* article, called upon Mrs. Soper and invited her to become a member of the chapter, which invitation she gladly accepted, and is now an honored member and a "Real Daughter" of the John Hancock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Cornelia Sale Soper was born March 30, 1819, in what is now known as Beachmont. Her great-grandmother was the youngest daughter of Isaac and Anne Leverett Addington, and granddaughter of Elder Thomas Leverett, one of the Puritan fathers, who with his son John, afterward governor of the colony, and his pastor, the Rev. John Cotton, sailed from England on the *Griffin*, and after a voyage of two months arrived in the harbor of Boston on September 8, 1633.

Anne Leverett Addington married the Hon. Judge Penn Townsend, born 1652, who held many important offices in the colony. He was a delegate to the general court, speaker of the house for several years, one of his majesty's council for Massachusetts Bay, and at the time of his death chief judge of the superior court for Suffolk. He was also commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for several years. He died in 1727, aged seventy-six years and is buried in the Granary burying-ground. They had three children, Penn, Sarah and Anne. Anne married Capt. John Sale, a gentleman of fortune, resident of Chelsea, and had two daughters and one son, John, born in 1728. He married Sarah Floyd, of Chelsea, in 1752, and had seven children.

Among these John Sale, the father of Mrs. Soper, married for his first wife, Deborah Hobart in 1797. He was frequently elected to the legislature and held his office as deacon in the church for sixty years. After the death of his wife Deborah, he married Hannah Butterfield, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Capt. John Sale was born August 3, 1757. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He is buried in the family tomb in Revere.

Mrs. Soper proudly states that her father was considered a very handsome man, which is not difficult to realize, for time has dealt very gently with her and she is a very comely looking woman. Her dark hair with a few silver threads is becomingly arranged.

Mrs. Soper went to school in Halifax, Plymouth county. When she was twenty-four years of age, she was married to Heman Soper, April 2, 1843. Rev. Mr. Rockwood performing

the ceremony. For some years they made their home in Hanson. After the death of her husband, in 1860, she bought a house in Melrose, and with her sister and brother, lived there for some years.

Mrs. Soper tells many interesting incidents relating to her father and grandfather. She says that her grandmother Butterfield sheared the sheep, carded the wool, spun and dyed the yarn, wove the cloth and cut and made all the clothes for her husband, as well as for many of his fellow-soldiers, throughout the war. She also carried them on horseback to Boston, and one night, when she was about to return home, General Prescott thought it was too late to start and invited her to pass the night at his quarters.

Mrs. Soper had four own brothers and four sisters, also one half-brother and two half-sisters. She is the only one living of that large family. Notwithstanding her eighty-six years she is surprisingly active, being very attentive to her guests and is an interesting conversationalist.

Mrs. Soper takes a great interest in all matters connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution and a week previous to the bazar for the Memorial building in Washington, she contributed liberally for the table of the John Hancock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—*KATE CHASE PAGE, Historian John Hancock Chapter.*

The New York City Chapter gave a brilliant reception on January 6th, to celebrate Washington's wedding day and pay fitting homage to the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. General Horace Porter and General Miles were the guests of honor and gave inspiring addresses. The famous "Paul Jones Flag" was conspicuous among the decorations, and gained added interest when General Porter in his speech spoke of grasping the hand of the great admiral whose casket it had draped. The chapter presented a Barnard free scholarship to Miss Gill, dean of Barnard College. During the luncheon, the president general informally received her friends. Miss Emma G. Lathrop is the regent of the chapter, whose former much-loved regent is now the head of the great society of fifty thousand Daughters.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado), in sending a greeting to the national association is happy to report a year of deep interest and full of hope for the work of the future.

The Denver Chapter have inaugurated a memorial, in which all patriotic hereditary orders of men and women have been

invited to join, to place a memorial to a Revolutionary hero in the state house or city park. Much more will be said of this later but the women of Colorado are never forgetful of the motto of their state, *Nil sine numine*. Their heraldic shield bears in chief, or upon the upper portion of the same and upon a red ground, three snow-capped mountains above surrounding clouds; upon the lower part thereof, on a golden ground, a miner's badge as prescribed by the rules of heraldy; as a crest above the shield the eye of God, being golden rays proceeding

An oval-shaped black and white portrait of a woman with dark hair, wearing a high-collared garment. The portrait is set against a light background.

Josephene Anderson.

from the lines of a triangle; below the crest and above the shield as a scroll the Roman fasces, bearing upon a band of red, white and blue, the words, *Nil sine numine*. The whole surrounded by the words "State of Colorado" and the figures "1876."

When the patriotic educational committee selected the subject for the annual prize essay, what more fitting one than

"Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Patriot," for on September 6, 1906, will be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the discovery of Pike's Peak, which opened to the world Colorado with her wonderful mineral resources yet untold, and it will also be the thirtieth anniversary as a state.

During September the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held its thirty-ninth reunion in Denver. The thousands of visitors were royally entertained and it was the pleasure of the several hereditary societies of Denver to join in keeping "open door" to greet all of the relief corps. It was especially an honor to extend hospitality to the National Association of Army Nurses.

Abigail Adams day was celebrated in the usual manner and at the home of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. J. A. Lennon, who was presented with the insignia.

February 22nd there will be a joint meeting of the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the subjects will be "Benefits of Monarchism," Rev. Dean Hart, St. John's Cathedral, and "Comparative Privileges of British Subjects and American Citizens—Republicanism," Wm. F. Slocum, president Colorado College.

The state conference will be held in Denver March 1st, and the visiting Daughters will be cordially welcomed.

At the January meeting an exhibit of Navajo blankets will be given, one of the finest collections in the west, with lecture by a noted traveler. Delegates will be elected to the national congress who will present the annual offering from the Denver Chapter to the Memorial Hall.

Peace, plenty and content to every true American.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, *Historian*.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter (Meriden, Connecticut).—The tenth anniversary of the chapter was celebrated by an outing at the historic Ellsworth homestead, October 7, 1905. Our guest of honor was our beloved state regent, Mrs. Sara L. Kinney. As the day was a beautiful one, our luncheon was served from tables placed upon the lawn. We listened to the

following program, which was thoroughly enjoyed, Mrs. W. F. Rockwell acting as toastmaster most acceptably:

"Our Tin Wedding," Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, responded as follows:

We Daughters are nothing if we are not historical, so when I speak of a tin wedding, we go right back to history. We have a direct line of ancestry for this celebration, though you may not think it. In the prehistoric dawn so long ago that it makes one's eyes wink to try to look, the old Phoenician trader crept along the shore of the Mediterranean, up past the Bay of Biscay, which must have given his little craft many a rough tossing, to the mines of Cornwall, England. There you have him, there is our ancestor, the first tin peddler. We have pledged him many times in the little tin cup when we drank at school and when the soldier of the Revolution took a pewter mug he had tin in it. The registrar should make a note of this on a tin plate. Then comes the Yankee tin peddler in direct line as you see.

He bumped over our rocky roads and rattled down the hills of Connecticut instead of contending with the waves of Biscay. There you see the connection straight through. Then the ten years after, or as one of Hibernian birth would say *tin!* I recommend to your notice the connection between ten and *tin*. Ten years since we became a bonded sisterhood! We feel like looking back, proudly, gently, sadly, gaily. Those adjectives all work into our ten years. We think of Miss Clarke, whose honored name we took when she died and bequeathed it to us—we think of others who have gone before—we think of many, many good times we have had together. Friends all, may the next ten, the next fifteen years give us our silver wedding, with not too many faces gone from those among us and their vacant places, may the children of the Daughters fill them in.

Mrs. H. Wales Lines responded to toast, "Our Regent," saying in part:

"Our Regent."—It is said that those who speak to toasts seldom refer to the subject of their toast. This does not apply to the Daughters of the American Revolution, they not only talk to their toast, but to many other things. But here is to our regent, a woman who seemed just fitted to fill the place she holds with us. She was one of the early Daughters of the American Revolution, being one of the charter members of the Mary Washington Chapter in Washington, District of Columbia, October 1st, 1895. Twenty-four members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled at the residence of Mrs. N. L. Bradley to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our state regent (the late Miss Susan

Carrington Clarke) organized the chapter and Mrs. Kate Foote Coe consented to honor us by taking the office of regent. She has represented us in the national congress, in the state conferences, she has been on various state duties and shall be our regent as long as she will consent to fill the office. Yes, at the head of our table shall she sit.

Mrs. L. K. Curtis responded to toast, "Our State Regent," saying in part:

Our state regent, God bless her! We have with us to-day one whom we delight to honor, who stands for us as an exponent of noble womanhood, one who has guided the army of Daughters, ruling them with such rare tact and ability, that to-day we stand in the forefront of the army of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one who could have had an exalted position, but chose rather the "love of her Daughters." Of her truly may it be said, first in war, never aggressive, but always ready to battle valiantly for her rights, for our rights, for the right. First in peace, preferring harmony, rather than discord. First in the hearts of her Connecticut Daughters.

Never in the annals of history has there been a time of so much research into old records, genealogies, musty parchments and manuscripts as now; not alone searching for Revolutionary ancestors but for those generations back, finding often a sturdy Scotchman, a phlegmatic Englishman or a witty Irishman among our ancestors, who has transmitted his traits of character through many generations.

You have all heard the toast, "To the memory of George Washington, the childless father of seventy millions." I offer you the toast, "To our noble state regent, the childless mother of 4,000 devoted Daughters, none of whom are more loyal and loving than the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter."

In response to the toast, "Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Kinney said in part, after speaking of her pleasure in meeting the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter: "We are twins, this chapter and myself. My own promotion as state regent came after the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke and is almost identical with your decision to give yourselves her name. We are twin berries on one stem."

In speaking to the toast, "The Meriden Centennial," Mrs. Sherman F. Johnson urged the co-operation of the chapter in the interest of the coming celebration of the Meriden centennial, to be held from June 10-16, 1906.

"To Our Future Meetings," Miss Fannie L. Twiss:

It is my privilege to wind the chapter decade clock for another period of time. That the tongue on its pendulum has served well all will agree. The pessimist would say, all things that are, are with more spirit chased than enjoyed (but the optimist, "Coming events cast their shadows before"). A lad with whom I was talking recently, near his own home and speaking of the beauty of the home, he replied, "Yes if the neighbors were as interested in our street as my father is, something would be done." As a chapter, we have had enrolled upon our list seventeen true Daughters who have told us what their fathers did in the War of the Revolution. Their enthusiasm has been an incentive to do our best. The story is doubtless familiar to you of the boy who when asked at the table, "What he would take for dessert, jam or ice cream?" after pondering a moment, answered, "A little of each and lots of both." So as we adjust the machinery for the next decade, we would ask for persistent, courageous effort from every member that "a little of each and lots of both" in enthusiastic patriotic fidelity to the interests of the chapter may be found when we meet to celebrate our twentieth anniversary.

Mrs. Kinney took this occasion to present to our chapter a resolution by the Board of the National Society, on the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, of which she has been custodian. Arrangements are nearly completed for a series of entertainments to be given by the chapter this winter, including musicales, whists and teas, as well as a "Trip Around the World," which promises to be a most unique affair. By these means we hope to raise a fund sufficiently large to enable us to engage in some substantial patriotic work. Probably a granite boulder containing bronze tablet with names of Revolutionary soldiers of Meriden, Connecticut, will be erected during the coming year.—KATE HOWELL HAMLIN, *Historian*.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa), not having contributed to the chapter reports for a considerable time, have decided that the Daughters may be interested in knowing something of what we have been doing in the interval.

Since making our last report we have taken part in the annual floral coaching parade, won the first prize, and so decided this year to make a donation, instead, to the City Improvement League for the benefit of which the parade is given. Following this was a card party given with the object of swell-

ing our Continental Hall fund. In April occurred our annual parlor lecture. This was given at the home of the regent, Mrs. Arthur John Cox, by Professor Isaac A. Loos, of the chair of economics of the state university. The subject of the lecture was "Financiering the Revolutionary War," and was listened to with intense interest by the chapter and a number of invited guests. Later refreshments were served. On March first death invaded the chapter and summoned our "Real Daughter," Eliza Melvin Shrader, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. And again in June came the death angel and bore away with him on the wings of the morning our beloved one-time regent and sincerest friend, Mrs. Oliver Startsman. For the week following, Flag day, June fourteenth, the chapter had been planning for an important event and unusual occasion, nothing more nor less than a visit from our ex-president general, Mrs. Fairbanks. At the urgent request of Mrs. Startsman no change was made in these plans.

Vice-President Fairbanks gave the commencement oration at the graduating exercises of the university, and Mrs. Fairbanks accompanied him. Pilgrim Chapter was glad to extend its hospitality to them. Through the pressure of other official engagements our function was compelled to take the form of a high tea. It was given at the residence of our regent, Mrs. Cox, and the occasion we hope proved as happy a one to our guests as it did to the hostesses.

Festivities, however, are only the interims between our regular monthly meetings for work. This year we are making a study of American arts and crafts. We will be glad to send a year book to any chapter requesting it, as it may be able to give assistance in planning future courses of study. We will further state that our chapter, though small in numbers, is large in ambition and we are planning to entertain next October the Iowa state conference and Trans-Mississippi Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELEANOR S. BIGGS, *Historian*.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The annual meeting of the Baltimore Chapter for the election of officers

took place on November 23d. Mrs. A. Leo Knott, who has for several years filled with dignity and efficiency the office of regent, was again elected to succeed herself. Mrs. Edwin Warfield, wife of Maryland's governor, was re-elected vice-regent. At the state conference the week before, Mrs. Warfield received the unanimous endorsement of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution for the office of vice-president general.

The young ladies of the Baltimore Chapter who gave such a brilliant and successful musical play last winter are arranging for another to be given in March.

Nebraska State Conference.—Hitherto the Nebraska state conferences have been held either at Lincoln or Omaha as being more accessible than other points, but believing that more interest would be awakened and the membership increased by meeting in different parts of the state the board of management decided to accept the cordial invitation extended by the Qui Vira Chapter of Fairbury.

The most important business transacted at the first session of the fourth annual conference, October 18th, was the presentation of the stand of colors designed for the battleship *Nebraska* to the conference by Mrs. Troup, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. This stand of colors consists of a battalion ensign and a battalion flag of imported silk, trimmed with gold colored silk knotted fringe, ash staff, gilt metal eagle at top and gilt ferrule at bottom, and each is six feet hoist by six feet six inches fly. It is the wish of the conference that this stand of colors be presented to the battleship at the same time that the state presents its silver service and that a representation from each chapter of the state be present. Until formally presented the stand of colors was committed to the care of Adjutant General Culver to be placed in the state house at Lincoln.

The address of the afternoon was made by Adjutant General Culver, of Lincoln, in which he spoke particularly of the work of the Daughters in marking historic spots and urged that

something be done for Fort Kearney which was important at one time as a military post.

In the evening a reception was held in the corridors of the court house where the stand of colors was prominently displayed and viewed in turn by citizens, school children, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps, and Company D, Nebraska National Guard in a body, while a band played patriotic airs. Short speeches were made to the school children by Professor Teach and Rev. R. N. Orrill, of Fairbury.

This was followed by a banquet to the visiting Daughters at the Merchants' Hotel, at which Mrs. Letton, of Fairbury, acted as toastmistress, and responses made by Mrs. A. C. Troup, of Omaha, upon "Our Navy; " "Opportunities of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, state regent, Seward; "Our Foremothers—the Good Old Days," Mrs. R. L. Kilpatrick, Beatrice; "Ancestry," Mrs. R. C. Hoyt, Omaha; "Powder and Patch," Mrs. G. E. Barber, Lincoln; "The Connecting Link Between War and Peace," Mrs. C. E. Adams, Superior; "The Foundation of Youth," Mrs. Thos. Miller, Fremont.

The reports of the chapter regents showed an increase in the membership of each chapter and the formation of a new one at Seward and one at Blair.

A gavel of ebony from Mt. Molasimbo, secured by Adjutant General Culver during the Philippino insurrection of 1900, was presented by him to the conference. The handle, which is made of narro wood gives off a delicious odor when scraped.

An invitation to meet in 1906 with the Lewis and Clark Chapter at Fremont was unanimously accepted.—**LILLIE MAYHEW C. GAULT, State Secretary.**

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, New Hampshire), on Saturday, June 17, 1905, did honor to the most important event thus far in its history, by dedicating a boulder erected in memory of the Revolutionary heroes, and to mark the site of the first house and the birthplace of the first white child born in the town. The flag which was draped over the boulder was re-

moved by Sanger Green, and the beautiful bronze tablet upon the face of the boulder for which the chapter had been raising money was brought to view. The service opened with the ritual. Mrs. Sanger then presented the boulder on behalf of the chapter to the town. The Hon. James R. Jackson responded for the town and paid a warm tribute to the chapter for their successful efforts.

We are less than three years old and our chapter numbers forty.—*ANNAH STEARNS HARRINGTON, Historian.*

New Jersey Daughters.—The annual state conference of chapter regents was held in the parlor of the Third Presbyterian church, of Newark, November 15th, Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent, in the chair.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, vice-president general, Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, state vice-regent were present, and nineteen chapters were represented.

The motion was adopted that one thousand dollars be pledged by New Jersey to Memorial Continental Hall fund, for a room, to be called New Jersey's room. This sum is to be paid into the general building fund, and when the room is completed, it will be accredited to New Jersey.

Interesting reports were read of important work done by some of the chapters in advancing the cause of patriotic education by Mrs. Steelman, Mrs. Turrel and Mrs. Kearnott.

A committee was appointed of the bureau of exchange, which is to consist of papers of general historical interest, to be circulated among the chapters.

Mrs. Charles W. Thomae was appointed state historian, and will compile a history of the chapters of New Jersey in the near future.

The conference was charmingly entertained by Miss Mecum at luncheon served during a recess.—*MARY R. C. CLAYTON, State Secretary.*

Chin-chew-un-ska Chapter (Newton, New Jersey).—The chapter is in a very prosperous condition; new members are

added at nearly every monthly meeting. History readings of the Revolution have been arranged for the coming winter.

We have thus far only one death to record, that of our beloved past vice-regent, Mrs. Delphina Warbasse, who died the sixth of November at the home of her son in Brooklyn, New York.

Our state regent, Miss Mecum, paid us a visit November 22, 1905. Every member but two was present. We were entertained at the home of our chapter regent, Mrs. John C. Howell, who is a delightful hostess. The afternoon was spent in discussing chapter work; besides giving the details of an experience meeting of our chapter to raise funds for Continental Hall, it was very amusing and unique. Miss Mecum was very much interested and in turn gave some fine points from other chapters in the state. She is one of the most charming ladies and her stay with us was entirely too limited.

—FRANCES A. McDANOLDS, *Historian*.

General Lew Wallace Chapter (Albuquerque, New Mexico).—On November 20, 1905, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized by Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, state regent, wife of the former governor of our territory. The meeting was held with Mrs. Bernard S. Rodey, who belongs to one of the oldest representative families of Albuquerque. Our name, General Lew Wallace Chapter, is in honor of Lew Wallace, former governor of our territory and famous as the author of *Ben-Hur*. The framing of our charter was a present from Mrs. Prince, in the giving of which she won our hearts. She delivered a very graceful and appropriate address. Her words were, in part, as follows:

And now what can I say, adequately to express my gratification at the formation of so splendid a chapter as you, through me, your state regent, present to the National Society to-night? I cannot tell you how happy I am to be permitted the honor of presenting to you, such a magnificent body of women in the city of Albuquerque, this charter. It has been a pleasure to me to furnish its frame of sturdy oak. At each corner is a block of wood made from a portion of the mantel-piece in the home of Mary, the mother of Washington, and the small

piece of bark at the top of the frame is from a tree planted by the hands of the Father of his Country himself. And this gavel, allow me to present it with affectionate regard for each member of the Lew Wallace Chapter. It too, is from the room in which our country's most beloved mother spent many years of her life, and from which her spirit departed to the higher and better world. May it ever be wielded with firmness, justice and love; attributes which were characteristic of that great man whom all Americans delight to honor.

The existence of such an organization in New Mexico is the more notable because it is located nearly 3,000 miles away from the scenes of the Revolutionary struggles, in a land which was then, and for two-thirds of a century thereafter, the colony of a foreign power. The wildest stretch of the imagination, the most extravagant dream of the future, could not have pictured to our fathers of the Revolution, that their praises would be sung and their brave deeds commemorated by a society of their descendants located across the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and farther westward toward the land of the setting sun, in the ancient kingdom of New Mexico, where the Spaniard then held undisputed sway.

At the time of the Revolution, New Mexico was separated from the English settlements on the Atlantic coast not only by the vast area of the Mississippi valley, but by the untraversed wilds of what was then known as the Great American Desert. It was not till the beginning of the nineteenth century that the first adventurous trapper, Baptiste Lalande, crossed this unexplored region, thus opening a new route to the Spanish settlements of the west, which was soon known to commerce, as the "Santa Fe Trail;" but more than half a century of American independence had passed before the glorious stars and stripes waved over this ancient land, and its people became partakers of the benefits of the American Revolution.

The occasion was interesting and enjoyable and attended by many prominent people. Two Sons of the American Revolution, well badged with honors, were special guests, Hon. ex-Governor Prince and Dr. J. W. Elder of our city.

PROGRAM :

Address—Judge Ira A. Abbot.

Solo—Miss Ada Campfield.

Presentation of chapter—Mary J. Borden, chapter regent.

Delivering charter into the keeping of chapter—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

Solo—Mrs. Chamberlain.

Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. Harrison.

Refreshments were served, the young ladies, members of the chapter, assisting.—HARRIET S. WINSTON, *Historian*.

John Reily Chapter (Hamilton, Ohio).—We are indebted to our program committee for the splendid programs provided. The plan was as follows: Envelopes bearing the name of the month, leader, and the subject on the outside, and therein containing clippings pertaining to the subject, which could be used or substituted by the leader in preparing her program were given out at the beginning of the year. Note the advantage—the leader knows the month and subject that she is responsible for from the first of the year. The society heartily approved of the plan, the carrying out of which proved its efficiency.

The social functions have characterized the year's report in a marked degree; the house warming at the opening of our new home, the powder magazine of old Fort Hamilton, still lingering in our minds. We met November 2nd to hold our first meeting within her walls.

The reception December 5th at the home of Mrs. Tobey in honor of the guest of our city, Mrs. Powhatan Gorden and Miss Watson, the former a member of the New York Chapter, of which President General Mrs. Donald McLean was regent, was pleasant and enjoyable.

There are two periods in the course of the year that come to us Americans and more especially to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, a time when it would be wise to stop and take an inventory of our patriotism, loyalty and love of country. I refer to February 22nd and July 4th, which give us the opportunity of renewing our allegiance semi-annually. It was at one of these set-apart times that our enthusiastic member, Mrs. Clark, bid us come celebrate. By the touch of her own artistic wand her home was made suggestive of colonial days, and gathered round the historic cherry tree we renewed our vows and pledged better service.

Death has not thinned our ranks but we have been added unto. I close this report with this regret: The indebtedness on our chapter house, which I trust may be removed this year; also, it is my sincere desire that we may yet succeed in having established the custom of the singing of "America" and re-

peating the Lord's Prayer at the opening of our public schools. We want this not only in our own city but throughout this God-given nation.—MARY S. H. MILLER.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—Regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. The chapter's new home in the Historical building was formally opened November, 1904, by a reception given by the members of the chapter as a compliment to the regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. The Dayton and Urbana chapters were present. The chapter has been divided into committees of twelve and a number of delightful social meetings have been given by the different committees.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a Colonial party (to raise a sum for Continental Hall) at the home of the regent, Mrs. Martin. The guests were in colonial costume.

The first social event for the winter of 1905 was a large reception given by the regent, Mrs. Martin, October thirteenth, to the members of Lagonda Chapter.

The chapter is rapidly increasing in numbers. The membership is 52, with an increase of 7 the past year. The contributions since October, 1904, are as follows: Manila library, \$5; Continental Hall, \$35; state assessment, \$7.80.—MARY CASSILLY, *Historian*.

Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania).—Instructive papers were carefully prepared and read by the Daughters, one at each meeting, upon the following subjects: "Our National Songs and Their Writers," "Why Did Not the British Win?" "Colonial Embroidery," "How the Colonies Received Their names," "Colonial Women," and the question, "There was more bravery in the days of the bow and arrow than in the days of rifle and cannon."

Following precedent, the chapter gave four prizes to as many students of the Bellefonte Academy and public schools, as rewards for historical research on the Revolutionary period.

The chapter was represented at the National Congress by its regent and alternate, also one other member, and pledged fifty dollars more towards the Continental Hall fund. The sugges-

tion was offered that the amount augment the sum necessary to complete the vestibule of Continental Hall.

The October, 1905, meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Rogers, regent of the chapter. At the close of the business part of the program the Rev. George Israel Brown, Son of the Revolution, occupied some time in giving an address—in a very able manner—on “Colonial Preparations for the War of Independence.”

Bellefonte has eight Sons of the Revolution and one member of the Society of the Cincinnati, all of whom were guests, with the Daughters, of Mrs. Rogers. The social part of the evening equaled in its way the literary part, and charmed every one.

The new names of the Centre county Revolutionary soldiers increased the number on the list to one hundred and twenty. Mrs. Valentine’s unceasing efforts in this line deserve the credit and appreciation so generously given her.—HELEN E. CANFIELD OVERTON, *Historian*.

Berks County Chapter (Pennsylvania).—At a meeting of the chapter, November 18th, Mrs. Hunter Henninger read an interesting paper on “Test Oaths of 1777.”

Mrs. deB. R. Keim read the following hitherto unpublished data on “The Hessian Flag:”

“Historians, writing of the surrender of the British army at Saratoga, severely criticised General Burgoyne for not surrendering his colors and standards as required by the terms of capitulation and according to the laws of war in such cases. Madam Reidesel, wife of the commander of the German mercenaries, in her interesting memoirs let out the secret in the following words:

“Now I was forced to consider how I should safely carry the colors of our German regiments still further, as we had made the Americans believe at Saratoga that they had been burned up—a circumstance which they at first took in bad part, though afterwards they tacitly overlooked it. But it was only the staves that had been burned, the colors having been thus far concealed. Now my husband confided to me his secret, and entrusted me with their still further concealment.

“I therefore shut myself up with a right honorable tailor, who helped me to make a mattress in which we sewed every one of them. Captain O’Connell, under pretense of some errand, was dispatched to New York and passed the mattress off as his bed. He sent it to Halifax, where we again found it on our passage from New York to Canada, and where,

in order to ward off all suspicion in case our ship should be taken, I transferred it into my cabin, and slept during the whole of the remaining voyage to Canada upon these honorable badges.'

"I must add the United States is one of but three countries that can display British flags as trophies of war. The other two are France, our ally at Yorktown, and the Argentine Republic.

"The Hessians did not fare so well at Yorktown, as their flags were all captured by Washington and Rochambeau and are now exhibited in the chapel at West Point."

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (Westerly, Rhode Island).—In presenting to you my first report, I would call your attention to the fact that from fifteen charter members in 1896, our chapter number is now 105. We are also greatly indebted to the program committee for the interesting and instructive papers which have been read. Once more our regent, Mrs. Langdon, presented each Daughter a year card and directory of the chapter, a gift appreciated by all.

At the December meeting Mrs. Albert Langworthy presented a "Sketch of General Burnside." January Mrs. Alexander Briggs read from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. January 12th a banquet to Governor Geo. H. Utter was given. February, a paper by Mrs. Le Clede Woodmansee on "The Winter at Valley Forge" was read. On February 22nd we were entertained by the program committee in ye olden style and enjoyed a recitation, "In ye Olden Time," by Miss Jennie Stanton. An appropriate souvenir of the day was presented to each guest. March, an article on the "Liberty Bell," and the poem "Independence Bell" was given. April, an instructive paper on "Our Navy" was read by Mrs. E. M. Dunn. In May we listened to the report of Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, by our regent. June, Mrs. Walter P. Dixon entertained the chapter, at which time Mrs. Edwin R. Allen read an essay on "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and a selection on Rachael Albright, granddaughter of Betsey Ross, was read. Music was rendered by the "Ideal Orchestra." June 14th, Flag day, the members enjoyed an ideal afternoon as guests of our regent, Mrs. Langdon, and the ladies had the pleasure of meeting our state regent, Miss Swinburne. The July meeting

was held at the home of Mrs. William Hoxie. During the afternoon several piano selections were rendered by Mr. Roberts, of Providence. August, September and October we met at the Memorial building. An article on "Oliver Hazard Perry" was read and a sketch, "Happy Days in Foreign Lands," by Mrs. Geo. H. Babcock, was greatly enjoyed. An interesting paper on "Gilbert Stuart" was read by Mrs. Albert Chester.

One hundred dollars have been contributed toward the column and we shall be able to do our part. One dollar was sent by the chapter toward erecting a monument for the nurses of the Spanish-American war.

During the year the ladies offered a prize of ten dollars to the pupil of the Westerly high school writing the best historical essay. The prize was awarded to Miss Mary Whipple for an essay on "Colonial Children."

A committee was appointed to find unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the township of Westerly and obtain markers for the same. We have also continued our subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the Westerly public library.

A lawn fete was held at India Point during August which added a small sum to our treasury.

The chapter have felt it was a great privilege to meet at the Memorial Building and showed their appreciation by presenting \$25 to the public library.

And may the same spirit which helped our ancestors to overcome all difficulties enable us to live each year nobler lives believing "That the love of one's country is akin to the love of one's God."—MARY CHAPMAN CAMPBELL, *Historian*.

Spartanburg Daughters (South Carolina).—Through the joint efforts of the Cowpens and Kate Barry chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Spartanburg, a fitting monument has been placed over the grave of Colonel John Thomas. The exercises celebrating the placing of the monument took place at the grave of Colonel Thomas on September 17th.

Colonel Thomas is buried at White Stone, and the spot is

now enclosed by a neat iron fence, erected by the descendants of Colonel Thomas, and marked by a massive block of granite upon the upper face of which is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

"Erected to the memory of
Col. John Thomas and his wife Jane Thomas
by the Spartanburg Co. D. A. R."

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. A. James. The orator of the day, Dr. D. D. Wallace, of Wofford College, gave a rapid sketch of the life of Colonel Thomas, and emphasized the importance of the office of the colonel in the state Revolutionary troops. This office was the inspiration and center of the military organization, and on his patriotism and alertness depended in a large measure the safety of not only his men, but the entire portion of the state committed to his care. Dr. Wallace commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for their patriotic services in marking the graves of Revolutionary heroes and closed his address with an eloquent tribute to the memory of Colonel Thomas.

Dr. Wallace was followed by the Rev. A. A. James, who originally collected the facts concerning Revolutionary events in the Cedar Springs neighborhood as they were published fifty-four years ago in Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina. Doctor James therefore spoke with peculiar authority, and below is the sketch, as he gave it, of Colonel Thomas and his patriotic achievements:

"Colonel Thomas, who occupied a prominent place in this section of the country during a considerable portion of the War for Independence, was a native of Wales, but brought up in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Black, a sister of Rev. John Black, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and first president of Dickinson College. A number of years before the war, Mr. Thomas removed to South Carolina and resided, it is supposed, for some time, upon Fishing creek in Chester district. Before hostilities commenced, he was residing upon Fairforest creek in the lower part of Spartanburg district, near where we are assembled to-day. He was one of the founders of Fairforest church, and his wife one of its most active and zealous members.

"He was a militia captain and magistrate under the royal government. Having resigned his commission, he was elected colonel of the

Spartanburg regiment in the place of Colonel Fletchall (or Fletcher), who was a Royalist. He directed the movements of this regtient until Charleston fell. Soon after he was taken prisoner by a Tory captain by the name of Sam Brown, and confined at Ninety Six and in Charleston until the close of the war. The said Brown carried off his negroes and horses.

"Colonel Thomas had four sons, two of whom were killed during the war. Robert was killed at Roebuck's defeat; Abraham was mortally wounded and died a prisoner. John succeeded his father in the command of the Spartan regiment, and made his mark in many a well-fought battle. The other son was a youth in time of the war. Colonel Thomas had also four daughters. The husband of each was a Whig, and all held commissions in the war, and rendered their country most substantial service in securing victory and freedom.

The following may illustrate the zeal and fidelity of the ladies of this family. In the early part of the war, Governor Rutledge had sent a quantity of arms and ammunition to the frontier for the use of the Whigs. These were deposited at the house of Colonel Thomas, and kept under the guard of twenty-five men. Colonel Moore, of North Carolina, with a party of three hundred Tories was approaching to take possession of the magazine. Colonel Thomas deemed his force inadequate to a successful defense of the house and retired, but Josiah Culbertson, a son-in-law of Colonel Thomas, refused to leave the premises. He had been brought up on the frontier and was a fine marksman. With William Thomas, a youth, and the women of the family, he remained, and as soon as Colonel Moore and his party came within gunshot, a fire was opened upon them from the house and maintained with such vigor that Moore and his party soon withdrew from the conflict, and left them in peaceable possession of the premises.

"Some time after the fall of Charleston, Mrs. Thomas was on a visit to her husband and two of her sons at Ninety Six, where they were prisoners. While there she heard two women in conversation, and one remarked to the other: "on to-morrow night the Royalists intend to surprise the Rebels at Cedar Springs." This intelligence was interesting news to her, for the Whigs posted there were some of her children. She determined to apprise them of the intended attack, though the distance was at least fifty miles. The Whigs were informed of their danger in time to provide for their safety, which they did by withdrawing from their fires until the enemy rushed within their light, in the confidence of an easy victory. Instead, however, of butchering a slumbering foe, they received the well directed blows of their intended victims, and were entirely subdued; the Whigs in number about fifty, and the Royalists one hundred and fifty."

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—We have been studying the American navy; we have also been studying the history of our county. Most excellent work has been done. In this last, original documents have been searched and references given, the "oldest inhabitant" was interviewed, all with the most felicitous results. One of our members has written a dialect story which found publication in a current magazine. Old folk songs have been rehearsed, the antique dress of our great-grandmothers, relic of a Continental tea, is folded away. So we guard these crumbs of a great past—dialect, folk songs, antique dress—called in "*The Simple Life*" "the vestiges of the souls of our ancestors."

Patriotic days have been celebrated. In one instance this celebration was held in the chapel of the Tennessee Female College. Believing in the influence of environment and wishing to inspire lofty ideals in the hearts and minds of the young, we presented to our public school, portraits of the grand triumvirate, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry.

On the eleventh of October, which Mrs. Donald McLean calls "our crystal wedding," the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of this society, we made a contribution to Continental Hall fund. Contributions have been made to our state monument, to the monument erected to Patrick Henry's daughter, Dorothea Henry Winston, and we have increased our county monument funds.

Living in the childhood and early manhood home of Matthew Fontaine Maury, we were glad to endorse the movement before Continental Congress to erect a monument to him who revealed the secret of the winds and the vast deep, and was honored by all the courts of Europe.

Pilgrimages have been made to the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and on them we placed wreaths of flowers.

Co-operating with our state regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, we did what we could to have the last legislature create in Tennessee a Department of Archives and History. The yearly appropriation to the care of old documents was increased from six hundred to a thousand dollars. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located by Miss Susie Gentry. We per-

petuate, in the living green of our forest's growth, the memory of six of our nation's heroes. Last March memorial trees were planted on the grounds of our graded school to Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Matthew Fontaine Maury, John Sevier, James Robertson. At the setting of each tree a patriotic talk was made by some member of the chapter.

The social life has not been ignored, receptions have been given from time to time.—*LUCY HENDERSON HORTON, Regent.*

Texas State Conference—December 4th and 5th was the time, Temple the place, and the Bettye Martin Chapter the hostess, of this our sixth annual conference.

The Bettye Martin, taken collectively, was found to be as sprightly as must have been its patron saint, the Maryland belle of whom a rejected suitor wrote:

"Hi, Bettye Martin, tiptoe fine,
Couldn't get a husband to suit her mind."

The conference was prefaced by the memorial service, which was held on the evening of the third in the First Methodist Church, appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone delivered a touching and beautiful memorial address.

Monday 4th the conference was called to order at 10 a. m. by Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent, in the reading room of the Carnegie library—a beautiful room with sunny windows and an open wood fire.

Mrs. H. P. Robertson, regent of the Bettye Martin Chapter, gave the address of welcome, which was supplemented by an address by Miss Mary Pettus Thomas for the Agnes Woodson Chapter, of Belton, which chapter assisted in the social functions.

Mrs. Bosson, regent Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville, responded.

Eight chapters answered roll call by representatives on the floor.

The minutes of the preceding conference, which met in Houston, November 14, 1904, were read by the state secretary,

Miss A. E. Yocom. A pleasant feature of the session was the motion of Mrs. Stone that each member of the conference give one dollar to a complimentary fund, to be sent to Mrs. Donald McLean, for the Memorial Hall. This was cheerfully carried and soon a handsome sum was in the hands of the treasurer, Mrs. W. V. Galbreath.

After a good deal of routine business the ladies repaired to the residence of Mrs. A. C. Scott, where they enjoyed a luncheon.

During this ensemble discussion of viands and family history, a very patriotic trolley car drew up in front of the house and presently Mrs. A. D. Potts, regent of the Agnes Woodson Chapter, with other ladies of her chapter took us for a seven mile ride over a beautiful country to Baylor College, at the town of Belton. At the gate we entered under an arch of banners held up by two young ladies and bearing the legend "Welcome D. A. R.," and from the gate to the door we walked between a double line of four hundred bright girls, the pupils of this substantial school. Entering, we were cordially greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, with the entire faculty.

This was "Regent's Evening" on the program. An entertainment had been arranged for by the Elks in their fine hall.

Our state regent, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, read an interesting address, giving a full account of the origin and purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization, with its work in general as well as in our own state. Her charming manner, joined to fine executive ability, tend to make her a fit leader for the Texas Daughters.

A song entitled "The American Flag," words and music written by Mrs. Eva J. Keys, of Temple, Texas, was sung for the first time in public. It is very stirring in words and music and would make a good school song, memorializing as it does our three great wars.

Tuesday morning the by-laws presented by Mrs. Stone, chairman of the committee on by-laws, were adopted. All chapter and other reports were finished. An increased interest was indicated and it was shown that this was by far the best conference held in Texas.

Mrs. Ira H. Evans, of Austin, was named Texas candidate for vice-president general at Continental Congress, April next, and Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, of Houston, Texas, recommended for re-election to the state regency.

The next conference will be held in Weatherford, Texas, by invitation of the Weatherford Chapter.—A. E. YOCUM,
Corresponding Secretary.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont).—Death has taken honored members from our midst. Mrs. Susan M. Heald, the last of several "Real Daughters," whom the chapter has been proud to claim among its members; Mrs. Susan B. Roblee, and Mrs. Georgetta Allen Field. And again our hearts were made sad in sympathy for our regent, Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, whose husband died in the early part of the year.

At the November meeting a Thanksgiving picnic was enjoyed.

In February a "Colonial Kirmess" formed the midwinter entertainment. It took place in Grand Army Hall, which was made attractive with flags and a great variety of decorations arranged in booths, each representing one of the original colonies, and each taking some distinctive feature of the colony represented.

There were state mottoes, state seals, and state emblems, and everywhere were colonial decorations to remind one of the olden times. Massachusetts with its log cabin, lighted with sperm oil lamps, claimed a Salem witch, while souvenirs of witchcraft were sold by bewitching maidens in colonial dress.

There were palms and mesquites and a great variety of sweetmeats from New Jersey—fortune-tellers from Delaware, and Rhode Island gay with primroses, while rag rugs were the chief attraction from the "Granite State."

There were pines and cotton and magnolia from Georgia, and nutmegs from Connecticut. Here was South Carolina with her palmettoes and palms, with old time hospitality dispensing seed cakes, with genuine South Carolina tea.

Maryland and Virginia were there; Maryland with sou-

venirs and post cards for sale under a huge umbrella of asparagus ferns and cloth of orange and black, the state colors, while Virginia fully sustained her traditions of old for excelling in many ways, and here fruit punch was served with cake and black cap jelly, with Dinah in waiting.

New York occupied Woman's Relief Corps Hall, and here was represented "Faunce Tavern," that well-known inn of old New York. Here, the first evening, a genuine old-fashioned supper was served—the second evening a salad supper of modern time was enjoyed. As a result, about \$150 was added to the fund for local work.

In June a vote was taken by the chapter to place a memorial in Main street park, Rutland, dedicated to the "Green Mountain Boys," and a committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements.

In July, the members of Ann Story Chapter gave an exhibit of antiques and curios. The proceeds of this affair, together with the amount raised at the "Colonial Kirmess," will be added to the fund for the memorial to the "Green Mountain Boys."

In August the midsummer meeting took place at Prospect House, Lake Bomoseen, in Castleton, when a delightful day was passed with our regent as hostess, and at this time a message was sent to President Roosevelt with congratulations on result of peace conference between Russia and Japan, which had that morning been announced.

In contributions, the chapter pledged to Continental Hall \$100, this being full expense for the inscriptions "Memorial Continental Hall," placed over the entrance to our national building in Washington. This was considered fitting and appropriate for Ann Story Chapter of Rutland, Vermont, since Vermont was the first state to enter the union, and the building is constructed of Rutland marble. Our regent, Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, also contributed \$25 for the general fund of Continental Hall.

In February, a doll, in Puritan dress, was sent to Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, where the mem-

bers were raising a fund for a memorial to a daughter of Patrick Henry.

The chapter has assisted Mrs. Esther Damon, who is the last surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and through a petition presented by the regent and board of managers of Ann Story Chapter to the state legislature, a fund of \$200 was placed in their hands to dispense for Mrs. Damon as seemed best. Letters have been received from her expressing gratitude and appreciation, saying, "I have never had so many comforts before."

In July the chapter was invited by the Vermont society of Colonial Dames to witness the unveiling of the memorial in Salisbury to Ann Story, for whom our society was named, and in August occurred the dedication of the Ethan Allen tower in Burlington, to which the chapter received an invitation from the Sons of the American Revolution.

The chapter has received a number of gifts which will be prized. One is a fine photograph of Mrs. Nellie C. Burdett, who was one of our first state regents.

In historical work, the chapter has made an effort to locate and verify graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the adjoining towns of Castleton and Clarendon.

Six names for roll of honor have been forwarded to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.—GEORGIA C. HULETT, *Historian*.

Fairfax County Chapter (Virginia).—There has been for some time a desire to form a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this historic county of Fairfax, Virginia, the county inseparably connected with the name of Washington.

The desire has become a fact—the chapter is organized and the honor of it belongs to Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson, of the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, who at present is residing at Vienna, Virginia.

Soon after coming to Vienna, some four years ago, Mrs. Gibson, full of the spirit of the society, began to talk Daughters of the American Revolution, and early in the year 1903

made a round of calls of invitation with blanks of application, hoping to arouse enthusiasm and induce some of the ladies to join the National Society, looking forward to organizing a chapter in Fairfax county.

Most of the ladies responded generously to the call, provided they had "ancestry." At Mrs. Gibson's request Mrs. Thomas B. Lyon, then state regent of Virginia, wrote letters to different ladies urging them to interest and effort. Thus the seed was sown and then began Mrs. Gibson's work.

In November of that year, 1903, Mrs. George E. King was admitted into the National Society. The following year Mrs. Gibson was in Cleveland and the matter remained *in statu quo*. On her return the latter part of 1904, she renewed her labor of love, which never for a moment flagged until the chapter was an assured fact.

Only those who have indulged in such a pastime can conceive of the work Mrs. Gibson has done. To find the missing links, to recover lost dates, to deal gently with family tradition and firmly lay it aside—all displayed an unending patience and a spirit that knew not the word fail.

In April of the present year Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, the state regent, convinced that the chapter could shortly be organized, appointed Mrs. George E. King the regent. Mrs. King entered into the work heartily, giving what assistance she could for the desired end. At her invitation the ladies were called together first to meet Mrs. Howard, and later in August, to confer with Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, the vice-president general of organization of chapters. Twelve applications were finally accepted by the National Society and on October 14th the Fairfax County Chapter, of Fairfax county, Virginia, was formally organized, the state regent, Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, presiding. The following officers are all by appointment:

Regent, Mrs. George E. King; vice-regent, Mrs. Franklin Sherman; recording secretary, Miss Mary Huntington; corresponding secretary, Miss Miriam Sherman; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur G. Coumbe; chaplain, Mrs. John Hunter; registrar, Mrs. Edwin S. Bethel; historian, Mrs. Benjamin W. Summy.

The first desire of each and every member of this chapter was to tender Mrs. Gibson some acknowledgment of their appreciation of her labor. As one earnest of that desire they unanimously declared her the founder of the Fairfax County Chapter, and, since she was not willing to leave her beloved chapter in Ohio, elected her the first honorary member.

This infant chapter has much to learn, but it recognizes much of national interest to be done in this old county, and can assure the National Society that it will grow and take its part in the work.—**KATE STRONG SUMMY, Historian.**

NOTE.—The membership of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brocton, Mass., Mrs. L. F. Gurney, Regent, was erroneously given as 250 in the January number. The membership is 305.

The Daniel Boone Chapter and the De Shon Chapter, both of Boone, Iowa, tendered a reception to Mrs. J. L. Stevens, the newly elected state regent, on her return from Washington. It was a very enjoyable affair.

She is a member of the Daniel Boone Chapter, but the De Shon Chapter were equally pleased to welcome her to her new and important office.

Our country's welfare is our best concern, and who promotes that best, best proves his duty.—*Harvard.*

What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.—*Emerson.*

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Robert's Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Is there any way in which a substitute motion and the original motion may both be adopted? Yes. If it should happen that the main motion and the substitute motion each contain propositions that do not conflict, both may be adopted in the following manner: When the substitute motion is put to vote it should be voted down as a substitute. The proposition contained in the substitute motion should then be moved as an amendment by addition to the main motion. The question is first put upon the amendment to add the words in question, and if this amendment is carried, they then become a part of the main motion, in other words the main motion as amended. The question is finally put on the main motion as amended, and consists of the propositions contained in the main motion and the substitute motion.

Illustration:

Mrs. Ball—Madam President, I move the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That this chapter furnish a room in Continental Memorial Hall.

President—It is moved and seconded to adopt the resolution “that this chapter furnish a room in Continental Memorial Hall.”

Mrs. Hay—Madam President, I move as a substitute the following: That this chapter subscribe two hundred dollars to the Continental Memorial Hall building fund.

President—It is moved and seconded to amend the resolution by substituting “that this chapter subscribe two hundred dollars to the Continental Memorial Hall building fund.

[At this point the discussion shows that it is the wish of many members to furnish the room and in addition subscribe the two hundred dollars. The vote is then taken on the substitute motion and it is lost.]

Mrs. Mann—Madam President, I move to amend the resolution by adding and that we subscribe two hundred dollars to the building fund.

[President—States amendment. It is voted upon and carried.]

President—The question is now upon the resolution as amended “that this chapter furnish a room in Continental Memorial Hall and that we subscribe two hundred dollars to the building fund.” All in favor will say aye. All opposed will say no. The ayes have it, the resolution as amended is adopted.

What is the difference between “appointed” and “elected?” The distinction between the words “appointed” and “elected” is not generally understood. In one sense they are synonymous, since, broadly speaking, officers elected are appointed by the assembly. But in general an appointment is the designation of one or more persons to a specified place or duty by a limited number of persons in authority, whereas an election is the action of the entire assembly. For instance the assembly elects its president, while the president may be given authority to appoint committees, and a board of directors is elected, but appoints its own special committees.

May a committee decide upon the number of its quorum? No. It should be remembered in this connection also that the quorum of a committee, either special or standing, is a majority of the members appointed, unless a rule to the contrary has been passed by the assembly. The committee may ask that its quorum be reduced to a number below a majority, but it is incompetent to take such action itself.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Full many a son
Among the worthiest of our land looks back
Through Time's long vista and exulting claims
These as their sires."

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

650. POTTER.—Samuel Potter came from Wales. His children were Hannah, b. 1691; Daniel, b. 1692; Sarah, b. 1696; Samuel, b. 1699; Joseph and Elizabeth, twins, b. 1702; Nodiah, b. 1704; Mary, 1708.

Daniel² had children: Daniel, b. 1723, d. 1774; Amos, b. 1723; Samuel, b. 1727.

Amos³ was in Rev. War. His wife d. Feb'y, 1768; his children were Elizabeth, bapt. 1767, mar. Daniel Doty; Joanna, d. 1767; Daniel, b. 1767; John mar., May 2, 1770, Bethia Lyon; Russell, mar. Rhoda Maxwell; Moses, mar. 1792, Rhoda Osborn.

Moses⁴ was a Revolutionary soldier. He had six children, Rebecca, mar. Ellis Squier; Rachel, mar. Dan. Cauldwell.

Rhoda Osborn wife of Moses Potter was daughter of Jonathan Howell and Deborah (Hart) Osborn. Jonathan Howell Osborn b. 1743, d. Dec., 1792; mar. 1st, Jan., 1766, Deborah Hart. She died

1782. He was a son of John Osborn who came from L. I. as one of the first settlers of the Elizabethtown Associates, 1699.

Deborah Hart, b. May 16, 1745, was daughter of Jeremiah Hart, b. Dec., 1719; d. Nov., 1749; his wife Sarah —— was born 1718. He was one of the early settlers of New Providence, N. J., 1736-8. (*First Settlers of Passaic Valley*). Amos Potter of Essex Co., N. J., in Continental Army, (*Stryker's Jerseymen in Rev.*, p. 267); Moses Potter of Essex Co., p. 123; Russell Potter of Essex Co., p. 123; Lieut. Howell Osborn of Morris Co., p. 436; Jonathan H. Osborn Drummer, p. 481.

664. DORMAN—BALL.—There is no definite evidence that Benjamin Dorman, Jr., who mar. Sept. 20, 1759, Mary Ball was the son of Benjamin Dorman and Sarah Tuttle. The administration of the estate of Benjamin Dorman b. Aug. 9, 1699, is in vol. 14, New Haven Probate Records, 1783. The division of the estate was to the widow Elizabeth Dorman, grandson John Gorham, daughter Esther Dummer, wife of Nathan and mother of John Gorham, the heirs of Lydia Hitchcock, Phebe Gilbert, wife of Matthew, Jr., (a second marriage for Phebe) and son Samuel Dorman. The first wife of the above Benjamin Dorman was Sarah Tuttle.

The estate of Benjamin Dorman, Jr., was settled 1800. Vol. 21, Probate Records. He is there called "of Hamden," Capt. Caleb Alling, administrator. No Revolutionary service is shown of Benjamin Dorman, Jr.—M. A. K.

688. WHITMORE.—Elias Whitmore, son of Frances and Elizabeth (Bassett) Whitmore of Killingly married Feb. 21, 1755, Rachel daughter of Anthony and Tabitha Wisebury and had children, Elizabeth b. Sept., 1757, mar. Feb. 12, 1786, Dan. Chatfield; Sarah b. Oct. 13, 1760, mar. May 29, 1779, Isaac Chatfield.

John Whitmore, brother of Elias d. in Derby, 1760, and his brother Elias was appointed administrator. Ebenezer Terrill, another brother, mar. (probably) Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1748, daughter of Ebenezer and Betty (Davis) Keeney and had children: Betty bapt. Mar. 14, 1773, mar. Isaac Whitney; Samuel bapt. Mar. 14, 1773; Obert (or Abert) bapt. May, 1776; Sally bapt. Oct. 11, 1778; Lucy bapt. May 27, 1781. Ebenezer Whitmore was a Revolutionary soldier.—M. C. I.

666. BEECHER—TOMLINSON.—Answer in Nov. 20 AM. Mo. MAG. states that Zechariah Tomlinson "died a young man," if so, there were two Zechariahs as one b. Aug. 16, 1787, d. Aug. 1, 1789.

The answer also states that David went to Vt. in 1800. This may be so, but David and wife Polly (Mary) Beecher of Oxford had children Isaac b. Nov. 20, 1799; Polly Maria, b. June 28, 1801; Jane, b. May 22, 1803; all in Oxford, Conn.

David Beecher was b. 1778, bapt. July 12, 1778.—M. C. I.

678. WATERS—BLISS.—In the Year-book of the Illinois S. A. R. is the following entry: "Son of Robert and Jane Grey (Waters) Johnston; grandson of John and Wealthy (Doubleday) Waters; gr.-grandson of

Ammi Doubleday, Corporal, Conn. Militia; gr.-grandson of Hezekiah Waters, private in New York militia; gr.-gr.-grandson of Azariah Bliss, member of Hanover Committee of Safety, N. Hamp."—F. W. S.

679. FRINK.—A chart of the Frink family is listed in the catalogue of Joel Musell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., price 25 cents.—F. W. S.

684. WARD.—William Ward of Sudbury, Mass., had fourteen children. Richard, the fourth child b. about 1635, mar. Sept. 8, 1661, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Moore of Sudbury. He had a house lot of 18 acres assigned him in Sudbury, Nov. 26, 1660. He was drowned in Sudbury river March 31, 1666. His widow married Daniel How, and was living in Sudbury in 1686. Children of Richard and Mary (Moore) Ward were Obadiah b. Dec. 10, 1663; Lydia b. March 16, 1664-5.

William Ward by his will, 1686, left legacies to the mother and the grandchildren of his son Richard, deceased.

Obadiah Ward mar. Dec. 20, 1693, Joanna Harrington of Watertown and resided in Sudbury where his children were born, viz: Richard, Obadiah, Hannah, Daniel, Dominada, Uriah, Sarah, Isaac, b. Mar. 1707, and Thankful.

He died at Worcester Dec. 17, 1717, aged fifty-three. His will bears the date of his death. Only the two oldest children are named in it; the residue is left to his wife Joanna, to be disposed of among the other children at her discretion. She and her son Isaac were residing in Framingham, Mass., 1725. Isaac married Sibyl, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, of Worcester, "the third settler in Worcester, a man of exemplary character and a deacon of the first church in W."

Jonas Rice whose wife was daughter of Mary Ward was guardian of Isaac Ward and his sister Thankful, their father having died when Isaac was ten years old.

Isaac Ward after his marriage lived at Petersham, afterward removed to Amherst, where his wife died about 1775. He then moved to Leverett where he died Oct., 1777, on the day that the news of Burgoyne's surrender reached there. While he was in a dying condition a neighbor said to him, "Burgoyne has surrendered." He roused a moment and said, "Can I depend upon it?" To the answer "Yes" he said, "Very well;" these were his last words. He had eleven children among whom Betsey b. 1740, married John Adams; Sibyl b. 1742, married Nathan Adams; Grace b. 1752, married Asa Adams.—M. D. K. (Compiled from *Ward Family*, published 1851.)

QUERIES.

716. GALE—FAIRCHILD.—Ancestry wanted of John Gale and of Sarah Fairchild his wife who lived in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Their children were Angelina, Cornelia, Amaryllis and Frederick.—G. E. M. L.

717. (1) ALLING.—In "Conn. Men in the Revolution" is the name of Roger Alling in Capt. Caleb Mix's Co. in defence of New Haven 1779.

Was he the Roger Alling, of Woodbridge, b. 1741, d. 1824? He married first, Lucy Smith; second, Lydia Perkins.

(2) THOMAS.—Capt. Reuben Thomas, son of Hackaliah and Elizabeth (Clark) Thomas, of New Haven, d. about 1790. He married Mary (Clinton) Stevens, widow of James Stevens of West Haven. How did Reuben Thomas gain the title of captain?

(3) Who was the wife of Edward Preston, son of William, of New Haven?—E. S. T.

718. CALDWELL—LOGAN.—David Caldwell was b. June 7, 1760; his wife Rosannah Logan was b. July 14, 1760; they were married July 31, 1781, probably in Washington Co., Ky. They removed to St. Genevieve Co., Mo., before 1812. James Logan, brother of Rosannah, went with them. About the same time Philip Caldwell, brother of David, settled in La. and Caldwell Parish in that State was named for him. Family tradition says that three brothers, John, William and Andrew Caldwell fled from France and settled in Scotland on account of the persecution; from whence they went to Ireland in the time of James I of England, and later that John Caldwell came to America and landed at New Castle, Del., settling in Lancaster Co., Penn., and from there some of the family went to Vir., and were in the Rev. War. I wish to trace the connection between the Caldwells of Penn. and Vir. and those of Ky., and also to learn of the family of Rosannah Logan of Ky. She may have been the daughter of James Logan or possibly the daughter of Alexander who had a son Robert b. 1769. David Logan Caldwell, son of David and Rosannah (Logan) Caldwell, had a sister Rosannah Wallace Caldwell. How were the Wallaces connected with the family?

(2) DODGE.—Israel Dodge, of Conn., was a Rev. soldier and married after the war a Miss Lewis, of Baton Rouge, La., about 1790. She was a sister probably of Judge Seth Lewis, of La. Her ancestry is desired by her grandson.—H. L. C.

719. WHITE.—A Revolutionary ancestor is desired for Rebecca (White) Dearing, of Hanson (or Harrison), Mass. Her line is traceable to Peregrine White and Miles Standish, but Revolutionary record is asked for.—E. K. S.

720. HILDRETH.—Ancestry desired of Ephraim Hildreth, of Cornish, New Hampshire. A daughter of Ephraim Hildreth, Maria Elizabeth, married Andrew Dodge. She was killed in a tornado in Cornish. Any information of the family will be appreciated, or any Revolutionary record.—E. D. H.

721. GATLIN.—Can any one give the parentage of William Gatlin or of his wife Sarah Hanks, both of N. Car. and afterwards of Tenn.? Lavinia Gatlin married Thomas Matthews, son of William B. Matthews. Did either of the above have a Revolutionary record?—W. F. K.

722. (1) WILSON.—Who were the parents of Polly Wilson, of Guilford, Conn., who married David Meekes? When?

(2) Who were the parents of Joseph Wager, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y.? He was born about 1790.

(3) DWELLY.—Who was Capt. Dwelly, who was a contemporary of Joseph Wager?—A. E. W. S.

723. (1) HEADLEY.—Information is desired of the ancestors of Sarah Headley, of Hadley, Mass., who married about 1762 Simeon Stevens, a captain in Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment during the Rev. War. The birth date of Simeon Stevens is given in one record as 1720; another says 1736. Which is correct? He d. 1788.

(2) MELLEN.—Is there any record of John Mellen, of Fitzwilliam, N. Hamp.? Was he a Revolutionary soldier?—S. S. A.

724. PERKINS.—Newman Perkins, with his brothers John and Moses, came to America Feb., 1631. John settled in Ipswich, Mass., Newman in R. I., where he was a magistrate until his death. His son Newman², Jr., married, and among his children was John³, who had a son Christopher⁴, b. Sept. 8, 1754. This son married 1774 Rebecca Palmer, of R. I. They had ten children. She died March 18, 1795, and he married Hannah (Bishop) Carpenter, a widow. They had seven children. In 1777 he moved to Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he was living at the time of the battle of Stillwater, and his residence was turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. He d. of the epidemic in 1813, and was buried at Coveville. Can any one tell me if this is the same Christopher Perkins, mentioned in "New York in the Revolution," of the Albany Co. militia?—A. A. S.

725. (1) BECKWITH—WILLEY.—Ancestry wanted of Susannah Beckwith who married Capt. Abraham Willey, a gr.-grandson of John Willey and Miriam Moore. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., May 11, 1750. Was he a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) SKINNER—WATSON.—Also the ancestry of Eunice Skinner who married in 1736 William Watson, son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Ely) Watson, of Lyme, Conn. William Watson d. 1804. His widow d. 1814.—A. W. H. H.

726. (1) CRARY—CARTER.—I would like to learn of the parents of Mary Crary, b. in Conn., 1774 or 5. She married about 1795 Barzillai Carter, of Warren, Conn.

(2) BOTS福德—FULLER.—Who were the parents of Abiah Botsford, who married about 1774 James Fuller? He was b. in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 19, 1737. When he was eleven years old his father removed to Salisbury, Conn. Some of their children were born in Sharon, Conn.—Mrs. J. S.

727. ANDREWS—CLARK.—Augustus Andrews lived in Hartford, Conn., and married there Susan Clark, daughter of Rev. Dr. Clark and ——Moseley. Ancestry of Augustus Andrews is desired.—M. B.

728. (1) SPENCER.—Information desired of Shephard and Joel Spencer. When last heard from, Joel lived in or near Texas.

(2) MORING.—Also of Burwell Moring, of Wayne Co., N. Car., who was in the House of Commons 1780-82, and then in the Senate 1783-87 and 1790. Any information of his family is desired.—M. S. C.

729. PHILLIPS.—Michael Phillips, of Newport, R. I., was made a free-man in 1668. Shortly thereafter he removed to the town of Smithfield, R. I., and died about 1685. He left three sons, John, James and Richard. Wanted—the date of birth and where Michael was born; also when he first came to Rhode Island and the exact date of his death. Would also like the dates of birth of his sons, especially as to James.—W. J. M.

730. TURNER.—My gr.gr.-grandfather John Turner went from Vir. to S. Car. before the Rev. War. He married Margaret Daniel. Children were William, Margaret, Kate, Sallie and perhaps others. The family may have come from Mass. An aunt used to say that we were kin to the Elzey family. There was a Maj. J. Turner living in Fairfield Co., S. Car., prior to 1820, and he was a relative of our Capt. John Turner who was in the Rev. war. In Aug. No., p. 353, Am. M. Mag., mention is made of a William Turner who died in captivity. Who was he? I should like to know of the Turners of Mass. and Conn.—E. McN. H.

731. PINDELL.—Information desired of Nicholas Pindell who was in Rev. War from Maryland. Dates of birth, death and name of wife are especially asked for. He had a daughter Margaret who married John Smith. He may have been a brother of Dr. Richard Pindell (Query 438).—A. I. O.

732. RAMSAY.—William Ramsay of N. Car. went there from Lancaster Co., Penn. It is said that James Ramsay with four brothers, John, Robert, David and Nathaniel came from North Ireland before 1746, to Lancaster Co., Penn., and that they went south before the Rev. War. James had four sons, William a Presbyterian clergyman, Nathaniel a noted Revolutionary soldier, James, Jr., who went to Ill., David, the historian.

The Rev. William had four sons, William, Jr., Ephraim, Joseph and John, the last three went to Charleston, S. Car., William, Jr., married in Lancaster Co., but is not known where he settled, but possibly in N. Car. He was probably my ancestor and information of him or his family is desired. If some one familiar with Lancaster Co. history or records can give aid in tracing this William Ramsay it will be highly appreciated.—W. B. McG.

733. BACON—GILKEY.—Susannah Bacon b. Feb. 22, 1773, at Barnstable, Mass., married John Gilkey at Freeport, Me. Her husband enlisted in War of 1812, and died a week later. She afterwards married Mr. Hansen. She d. Aug., 1840. Her ancestry is desired, and also date of birth.—G. F. G.

734. (1) KENYON—PLACE.—Ancestry wanted of James Kenyon of R. I., who married Dec. 19, 1716, Mary Place (daughter of Thomas). They had daughter Phebe, b. Nov. 19, 1717. He married, 2nd, May 22, 1719, Sarah Garder (daughter of Benjamin and Abigail). They had children: Benjamin, Mary, Abigail, Lydia, James, Samuel and Abial. James Kenyon d. Sept. 23, 1774.

(2) GIFFORD—WING.—Ancestry wanted of Benjamin Gifford, d. Feb 26, 1761. He married 1752 or 3, Abigail Wing, daughter of Jedidiah and Elizabeth (Gifford) Wing. Benjamin Gifford was of Dutchess Co., N. Y., but probably married at Rochester, Mass.

(3) SPRAGUE—KETCHUM.—Ancestry of Elizabeth Sprague, b. Mar. 19, 1708, in L. I. She married Benjamin Ketchum b. Apr., 1716, L. I., d. Mar. 4, 1810, at Onondaga, N. Y.—S. G. T.

735. SAWYER—HOUGHTON.—Ancestry wanted of Sarah Houghton who married Dec. 28, 1687, Caleb Sawyer, of Lancaster, Mass.

(2) SAWYER—WHEELOCK.—Ancestry of Elizabeth Wheelock, who married Jonathan Sawyer, of Lancaster, Mass.

(3) SAWYER.—What was the full name of Lydia, wife of Caleb Sawyer? Married about 1740, and removed to Leominster, Mass.

(4) HOWE—SAWYER.—Ancestry of Beulah Howe, b. Sept. 7, 1763, married Capt. Manasseh Sawyer, b. March 27, 1759.

(5) CHAMBERLAIN.—Azuba Chamberlain was daughter of Ebenezer and Martha (Howe) Chamberlain. Wanted their ancestry.

(6) RICHARDSON—SAWYER.—Ancestry of the parents of Mary Ann Richardson b. Dec. 24, 1808, who married 1832, Rev. George Sawyer, b. 1810. Her parents were Major Samuel Richardson and Keziah —. He was in the War of 1812.

(7) HYDE—FRENCH.—Ancestry of Jonathan Hyde and Mary French, his wife. Their daughter Elizabeth b. Sept. 4, 1659, d. June 26, 1699, married about 1685, Isaac Williams of Cambridge Village (Newton), Mass.

(8) VEACH.—Ancestry of Andrew Veach and Elizabeth his wife. Their daughter Mary married July 27, 1721, Ebenezer Williams, of Lebanon, Conn.

(9) FOX.—Ancestry of Mary — b. Apr. 30, 1687, in Medford, Mass., married Samuel Fox, of New London or Groton, Conn.

(10) COOPER—COWLES.—Ancestry of Miles Cooper, b. May 22, 1769, Haddam, Conn., married Asenath Cowles, b. Mch. 20, 1771. Moved to Durham, Conn., where four eldest children were born, then to Adams, N. Y., in 1803. He had two brothers Abner and George.—G. E. M. L.

CORRECTION.

635. SACHEVERELL—TEUNIS.—Who were the parents of Eleanor Sacheverell of Md.? She was the wife of Samuel Teunis of Bucks Co., Penn., and a descendant of the Eng. Sacheverell family.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

NOVEMBER MEETING, 1905.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, November 9th, at the society's headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The National President, Mrs. Frederick T. Dubois, being absent on account of severe injuries received in an accident during her recent visit to the Philippines, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard presided over the meeting.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Hetzel, Miss Hooper, Miss Tulloch.

After prayer by the chaplain the secretary's minutes of the October meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported that she had sent out the following supplies since the last meeting: 95 blanks, 50 poems, 125 lists and constitutions. The report was accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization of local societies reported as follows:

Presented for confirmation: The re-appointment of Mrs. Frank Bond as state director for Wyoming.

The appointment of Mrs. J. H. Walton as local president of Daniel Boone Society, Cheyenne, Wyoming, to succeed Mrs. John Charles Thompson, resigned. The names of Israel Putnam for society forming at Kenosha, Wisconsin; Judah Roberts for society formed at Winsted, Connecticut; Tobias Lear for society forming at Los Angeles, California; Ft. Johnson or Mohawk for society forming at Amsterdam, New York. Miss Amy B. Satterlee appointed president of Belton Allyn Society, Gales Ferry, Conn., at October meeting and Miss Julia Sibley appointed at June meeting as state promoter for Illinois decline to serve.

Letters received, 24; letters written, 42; blanks issued, 92; constitutions issued, 11; pledges issued, 48; lists of officers issued, 67. The names presented were acted upon and report accepted.

The treasurer reported as the balance on hand at last meeting,	\$24 65
Receipts during month,	31 00

Total,	\$55 65
Disbursements,	26 90

Balance on hand, November 1st, \$28 75
 The report was accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 51 applicants, and, on motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society, provided, all dues were paid. This was done and the report accepted.

The question of continuing to rent the present room for headquarters was then considered. After some discussion, Mrs. Darwin offered the following motion:

Moved that we keep for the present, our headquarters at room 406, Loan and Trust building, but that a committee be appointed by the chair to confer with Miss Mickey, our co-tenant, with reference to securing a third tenant for these rooms, in order that our expenses may be reduced.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
MARTHA N. HOOPER.

Seconded.

The motion was carried, and the chair appointed Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Hamlin as the committee to confer with Miss Mickley.

The treasurer requested that her action in paying bills during the summer without the signatures of the finance committee be approved which on motion was done.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Dubois, National President, written while in a Sanitarium in Des Moines, Iowa, where she was undergoing treatment for severe injuries received in a carriage accident while in Manila, Philippine Islands.

The board expressed heartfelt sympathy for its suffering president, and, on motion of Mrs. Hamlin, the recording secretary, was instructed to transmit this action to Mrs. Dubois.

There being no further business to consider the board adjourned.

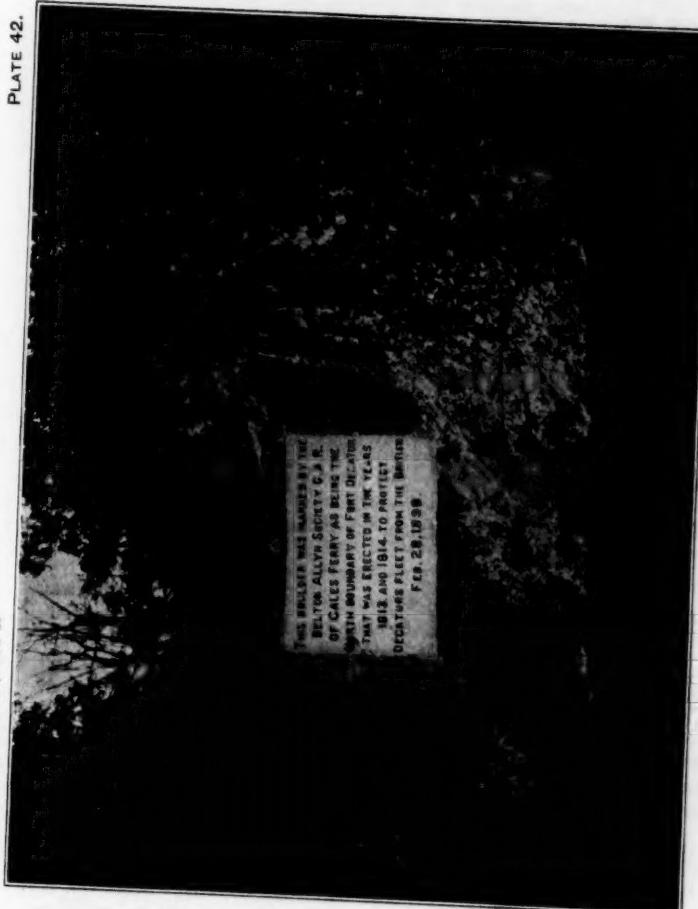
Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

FROM VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Ohio is also awakening to the fact that the Children of the American Revolution have claims to consideration at least equal to those of the Children of the Republic. The *Jonathan Harrington Society* at Kenton,

PLATE 42.



BOWLER AND TABLET MARKING THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF FORT DECATUR.

under Mrs. Mary L. Amsden Woodward, took the lead of their elders and were actually organized before the Kenton Daughters of the American Revolution. "And a little child shall lead them" was said long ago.

Captain Nathan Hale Society is organizing at Sandusky, under Miss Harriet C. West, who was appointed as the local president at the June meeting of the national board of management. From the number of papers which she has asked to have sent her, it would seem that she finds rich ground for work. It will be noticed that the chosen hero of these young people is the same as that of the Nathan Hale Society of Bound Brook, New Jersey. But the addition of the title to his name should prevent confusing the work of the two societies.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, state director for Ohio, was one with the state director for Connecticut in anticipating much growth of the Children of the American Revolution from the interest aroused at the state conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution held at Youngstown, October 25 and 26. We shall watch the results of these meetings with sympathetic interest.

Ann McCarty Ramsay Society, of Alexandria, Virginia, though now without a president to help and direct the members in their work, determined to do something notwithstanding this difficulty. They gave an entertainment all of their own planning, whereby they netted \$28. Of this, they gave \$25 for the restoration of Pohick Church. Yet there are those who can see "no use in the Children of the American Revolution."

Kenosha, Wisconsin, is to have at last a Children of the American Revolution society, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. A. J. Eimermann, state director. Mrs. Robert S. Whittaker is the organizing president and expects to begin with thirty-five members. Duplicate papers for this number were sent out in June and there seems to be much lively interest at Kenosha.

Mrs. Joseph F. Graham, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has prepared a dialogue for use in meetings of the Children of the American Revolution when the local president is at a loss for the entertainment of her little people. The characters are a fairy whose magic wand can bring the past to life; the old Captain Elijah Bailey with his wheelbarrow, and Anna Warner Bailey of the famous red flannel petticoat. Space will not permit printing the dialogue here. But those who wish to make use of it can no doubt get copies by addressing Mrs. Graham at 1923 Pebrian street, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

As hosts during the conference of the New York Children of the American Revolution societies held in Syracuse, September 28, the

members of *Hiawatha Society* and their untiring president, Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, made the occasion one long to be remembered. Every detail which could add to the pleasure of the occasion seemed to have been thought of, and the dainty little badges provided for the guests were a delightful innovation. The program was skillfully planned to interest both young and old and we hope that there will be other state conferences which will benefit by this brilliant success.

Stone Ridge Society, of Herkimer, New York, now makes its first report. Organized October 10, 1903, it has 22 members, and blanks are being made out for 10 others. Meetings are held monthly during the winter. The name of the society commemorates an incident of local history which might easily have been forgotten. "Grant Stone Ridge" was the title of the tract of land given by the king to Mrs. Gertrude Demuth Petrie, and now known as the town of Herkimer.

When the members of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their fair last winter the Children had a booth where they raised \$50 for the pedestal of the monument to General Nicholas Herkimer. Who says that children can not do anything worth while? Is not that a brave showing for a first effort? The president, Mrs. Margaret Munson Evans, states that she attended the first New York State conference of the Children of the American Revolution held at Kingston last year, and was present with a delegate at the Syracuse conference this year. Enthusiasm such as was developed on both these occasions is very contagious and we shall hear soon from many others who gained there the first glimpse of what might be accomplished for the children.

NEW JERSEY LOVING CUP.

Mrs. Althea Bedle, the patriotic vice-president general from New Jersey, who is always interested in children's societies, offered a loving cup to the child of the American Revolution in New Jersey, who wrote the best essay on "Patriotism."

The fortunate winner was Dorothy McGregor, a member of the Molly Pitcher Society, of Newark, of which Mrs. Mary R. Cooper is president. The cup is of silver and of beautiful design, with an appropriate inscription.

Mrs. Bedle also rewarded the Misses Frankle, of the Bound Brook Society, and Master Herbert deForest Knight, of the Molly Pitcher Society, for their work in the same direction.

MRS. EMELINE TATE WALKER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Good-night, but not good-bye,
Dear poet friend, for whom we sigh,
Death's shadow o'er thee gently crept,
And angels bore thee homeward while we slept.
Good-night.

We met and loved thee for thy self alone,
Thy gifts were many of thine own,
Thy pen was ready as thy voice
To cheer, and make the heart rejoice;
But now, good-night.

Sunset—and gold and crimson flush,
Then soft and gray—the twilight's hush;
And night—when all the tasks are done:
And fadeless crown is also won.
Good-night.

Darkness—yet soft, sweet vesper bells
Ring down to earth—their joyous message tells
Of God's great love; of peace and joy,
And bliss without alloy,
Ah!—glad good-night.

Good-night, the casket's hidden from our sight,
That held the jeweled soul so bright;
The angels softly, sweetly sing,
A welcome from the Christ—their King.
It's not for thee—a sad good-night.

Absent—from loved ones for a little time,
Then in that fairer, heavenly clime;
We too, with thee, shall see "the Saviour of all men."
Who was the babe of Bethlehem;
Till then—good-night.

DR. EMMA B. STANLEY,

Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Hearts of Oak—Monmouth, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. FANNY OCTAVIA FRACKER STARTSMAN died at her residence, 110 Bloomington street, Iowa City, Iowa, June 7, 1905. Pilgrim Chapter wish to express their sorrow over the death of their charter member and ex-regent, and to pay this tribute to her memory. For in the death of Mrs. Startsman not only did the local chapter lose an earnest worker but the society at large an enthusiastic and patriotic member.

MRS. ANNIE HASELTINE FURLONG, Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kansas, died Sept. 5, 1905. She always did her duty nobly.

MRS. FANNY G. U. ANDERSON, vice-regent, Owasco Chapter, Auburn, New York, died March 6, 1905.

MRS. JULIA PORTER OSBORNE, charter regent, Owasco Chapter, Auburn, New York, died Aug. 7, 1905.

MISS MARTHA A. BULLARD, Owasco Chapter, Auburn, New York, died Sept. 27, 1905.

MRS. SYBIL ANDREWS, charter member, Captain Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglass, Mass., died Nov. 4, 1905. Was historian for the year.

MRS. CATHERINE INGHAM, vice-regent, Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, died March 22, 1905. Was greatly beloved.

MRS. HARRIET LA RUE, vice-regent, Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, died Dec. 2, 1905. Will be greatly missed.

MRS. CLARISSA PECK SMITH, Bristol Chapter, Bristol, Rhode Island, died at the home of her nephew, Barrington, Rhode Island, March 5, 1905, aged 92 years. She was a "Real Daughter."

MISS ANNIE FALES MUNRO, Bristol Chapter, Rhode Island, died July 18, 1905. The chapter mourns the loss of one of its oldest members.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHURCH WARDWELL, Bristol Chapter, Bristol, Rhode Island, died Sept. 27, 1905, in her 88th year. Was a "Real Daughter."

MRS. CLARA DEWOLF HERESHOFF, charter member, Bristol Chapter, Bristol, Rhode Island, died Nov. 28, 1905. She was beloved by all, and the chapter loses a faithful member.

MRS. VELINA PEASE MORSE FISHER, charter member, Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Mass., died Oct. 3, 1905. Was the widow of Capt. John Potter Fisher. A ready helper.

MRS. SARAH MEREDITH GRAHAM, charter member, Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, died Dec. 21, 1905. She was the granddaughter of General Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States. At the dedication of the monument which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania erected in Wayne county to his memory she was a guest of honor.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1905.

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Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, December 5th, 1905.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, December 5th, 1905, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was opened at quarter after ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who said: "Before the regular business begins I desire to present a flag to the Daughters of the American Revolution to float from the window of the Board room."

The flag was then hung from the window while the members united in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The meeting was then called to order. After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll was called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Walker, of Missouri; Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Nicholls, of South Carolina; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Miss

Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General.

State Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Ambler, Florida, and Miss Mickley, Pennsylvania.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

In reply to an inquiry from the Recording Secretary General as to the advisability of publishing the letters with the Reports of Officers, the Chair ruled as follows:

"These letters being incorporated in the Stenographic Report, are of course, on file; but they should not appear in the published minutes. Therefore, they will not be published unless there is some special reason for it."

The President General made a report of work done since the last meeting of the Board.

"Since her last meeting with the Board your President General has had most delightful experiences; first, in a charming visit to the Maryland Line Chapter, then to Georgia, visiting both Macon and Atlanta, and she brings back to the Daughters here most enthusiastic greetings from the Georgia Daughters. From Georgia back to New York, in order to go to my "favorite haunt," New Jersey, and from New Jersey to Connecticut. (We are very happy to see our Connecticut State Regent with us this morning.)

"Your President General is glad to report that she brought away the fruits of every visit in material checks, so that we not only have the spirit of patriotism, but the practicality of money, which, as you know, is very necessary.

"The Chair will consider her Report ended for the moment, but she will have other matters to bring before you later in the meeting."

The Reports of other Officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that all instructions given at the meeting of the National Board of Management, November 7-8, 1905, have been obeyed.

I have notified 507 applicants of their admission to membership, writing special letters of welcome to the three "Real Daughters;" I have signed the application papers of the 507 members and one hundred supplemental papers; have signed Certificates; have received 79 letters and have written 62.

The only letters of importance I have to bring before the Board of Management, are, the recommendation of Miss Susan Way Swinburne,

by Miss Elizabeth Swinburne, State Regent of Rhode Island, for the position of Official Reader at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, and a communication from Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, ex-Registrar General, relative to the First Volume of the Lineage Book.

I have received a letter from Governor Higgins, of New York, acknowledging the communication from the National Board, thanking him for the appointment of our President General as Commissioner to the Jamestown Exposition.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of November the following supplies have been issued: Application Blanks, 3,246; Copies of the Constitution, 674; Officers' Lists, 249; Circulars "How to Become a Member," 310; Miniature Blanks, 279; Circulars for same, 279; Transfer Cards, 190.

Letters received, 102; letters written, 65.

The greater part of the mail has consisted of requests for supplies, which requests have been attended to upon receipt.

I present for consideration by the National Board of Management a copy of a letter relative to a letter written by George Washington, which is offered for sale to our Society; the writing is said to be quite distinct and the letter in a good state of preservation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) VIRGINIA MILLER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the letter regarding the purchase of a letter written by George Washington be referred to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications for membership presented, 507; applications verified awaiting dues, 110; applications examined but incomplete, 131; applications received since November 25th, unexamined, 114; applications for "Real Daughters" presented, 1; permits for Insignia issued, 343; permits for ancestral bars issued, 46; permits for Recognition Pins issued, 118; letters written, 279; postals written, 61.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,
Registrar General.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 507 applicants by the Registrar General and they were declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Report accepted.

The Registrar General stated that three new sections to the bookcase and one section for the Card Catalogue were necessary for the work of her department.

Mrs. Main moved: *That the request of the Registrar General for three sections to the bookcase and one section for the Card Catalogue be referred to the Purchasing Committee, with power to act.*" Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

The Registrar General requested instructions in regard to two members who have been members of the Society for two years and about whose record some confusion has arisen. It was suggested that they be requested to remain in the Society until this can be adjusted without payment of dues pending the consideration.

After full discussion, Mrs. Terry moved: *That these members be requested to remain in the Society until further efforts have been made, in conjunction with the Registrar General, to establish their descent from the ancestor named, or the establishment of another line of descent from a Revolutionary soldier, and in the meantime the collection of further dues will be suspended.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Miss Helen M. Winslow, Chapter Regent at Shirley, Massachusetts, is presented for acceptance, and through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. May Goble Wellman, Cattlesburg, Kentucky; Mrs. Fanny Johnson Dennis Rogers, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Minnie Laura McMichael Allen, Shirley, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth Burkenbine Godcharles, Milton, Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah Whiting Talcott, as Chapter Regent of the "Sarah Whitman Hooker" Chapter, forming at West Hartford, Connecticut, is presented for confirmation and Miss Marian Wilmarth Norton, as Chapter Regent of the "Battle Pass" Chapter forming at Brooklyn, New York, also the reappointment of Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas.

In accordance with Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution (foot-note), Mrs. Emma Carter Gunkle is presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, for confirmation as Chapter Regent at Sioux City, South Dakota.

Upon the endorsement of the State Regent and State Vice-Regent of California, under Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution, a request to the National Board of Management is presented for formal authorization to organize a Chapter at Riverside, California.

Charter applications issued, 3; one charter waiting re-issue fee. Letters received, 122; letters written, 110.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 506 new members' cards; 594 ancestors' cards; 330 corrections; 139 marriages; 50 deaths; 25 resignations; 130 dropped for non-payment of dues, and 9 re-instatements. Admitted membership, November 7th, 1905, 53,560; actual membership, November 7th, 1905, 43,580.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

V.-P. General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.
Report accepted.

Relative to the request of a new Chapter Regent for permission to name the Chapter for her mother, Miss Mecum offered the following:

As By-Law XI, Section 7, rules that it is inadvisable to name Chapters for any one belonging to a later historical period than the one ending 1820, the Board deems it better, if agreeable to the lady requesting information, that the name of her great-grandmother be given the Chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Miss Mickley, State Vice-Regent of Pennsylvania, announced to the Board the death of the brother of Miss Frazer, former State Regent of Pennsylvania and moved that a resolution of sympathy be extended upon the loss of her brother. Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

The Reports of Officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

November 1--20, 1905.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, Oct. 31, 1905, \$4,706 27

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,772; less \$30 refunded,	\$1,742 00
Initiation fees, \$571, less \$7 refunded,	564 00
Certificates,	1 00
	2,307 00
	\$7,013 27

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Clerical service,	\$45 00	45 00
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*Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization
of Chapters.*

Engrossing 3 charters and 6 Regents' commissions,	\$1 50	
10,230 printed cards for catalogue,	30 18	
Sharpening erasers,	20	
Clerical service,	120 00	

151 88

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Typewriter,	\$70 00	
1 box carbon and typewriting paper,	7 40	
Furnishing materials for adjusting drop lights, ..	3 75	
100 printed postals,	2 00	
1 autograph stamp,	1 50	
Telegram,	25	
Extra clerical service,	5 00	
Clerical service, stenographer,	100 00	

189 90

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

1,000 printed postals,	\$8 00	
Repairing typewriter,	8 00	
Clerical service,	30 00	

46 00

Office of Registrar General.

1,600 printed postals and 1,064 printed cards,	\$25 04	
Binding four volumes Records and rebinding five volumes Records,	24 50	
1 green shade, ink eradicator, letter press book, 3 files, 3 reams paper, rubber bands and sharp ening erasers,	8 45	
Extra clerical service,	23 00	
Clerical service,	255 00	

335 99

Office of Treasurer General.

Typewriting report and mimeographing 200 letters, Auditing accounts Aug., Sept., and Oct.,	\$3 00 30 00	
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Moving safe, cleaning, letter press book, pencil, 5,000 cards, and car fare for messenger to bank,	10 45
Extra clerical service,	11 00
Clerical service,	255 00
	—
	309 45

Office of Librarian General.

1 vol. Clark's, Park's, Brockman's, Dean's, Davis's, and Goss's Genealogies,	3 40
Clerical service,	60 00
	—
	63 40

General Office.

Expressage,	\$ 32
1 picture frame and glass,	4 75
1 scale, placing spring on door, ice, towel service, scissors, 2 dozen blotters, 1 dozen erasers, 1 box pins, and ½ dozen ink wells,	8 74
Messenger service,	13 50
Clerical service,	85 00
	—
	112 31

*Office of Historian General.**(Lineage.)*

Expressage,	\$ 70
Typewriting paper, wrapping paper, 1 dozen pads and 1 dozen pencils,	6 80
Clerical service,	30 00
Compiler,	80 00
	—
	117 50

Magazine.

Postage,	\$ 41
1,000 printed postals,	12 00
17 half-tone plates,	27 37
Auditing accounts Aug., Sept., and Oct.,	10 00
Publishing and mailing November number,	281 68
Editor's salary,	83 33
Business Manager's salary,	75 00
Genealogical Department,	20 00
	—
	509 79

D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Clerical service,	\$ 2 50
	—
	2 50

Certificates.

Engrossing 420 certificates,	\$31 50
	31 50

Office Furniture.

1 mahogany table for National Board of Management,	\$88 00
1 mahogany sofa and upholstering same for President General's Room,	62 60
	150 60

Postage.

President General,	\$5 00
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	2 66
Recording Secretary General,	2 56
Registrar General,	2 41
Treasurer General,	1 00
On application blanks and constitutions,	40 00
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80
	226 43

Fourteenth Continental Congress.

10 flags for decorating Memorial Continental Hall,	\$27 50
	27 50

Fifteenth Continental Congress.

2,000 credential circulars,	\$16 50
	16 50

Chapter By-Law Committee.

Postage,	\$3 31
1 file,	25
Clerical service,	3 00
	6 56

Filing Committee of Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

Rent of typewriter from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, 1905,	\$5 50
Clerical service,	15 00
	20 50

Ways and Means Committee of Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

300 printed circulars,	\$4 00
Postage,	10 00

Clerical service,	4 95	
Rent of offices,	\$246 65	18 95
Rent of telephone and 1 toll message,	10 65	246 65
Total expenses,		\$2,639 56

Balance Nov. 29, 1905—

In National Metropolitan Citizens Bank,	\$1,411 46
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	2,962 25
	\$4,373 71

Fort Crallo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$52 55	
		\$52 55

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, Oct. 31, 1905,

\$42,049 90

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Eutaw Chapter, South Carolina,	\$5 00	
		5 00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Sarah Prichard, <i>Melicent Porter Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50
Mrs. Lena Allen Stoiber, of Paris, France,	25 00
Mrs. Alice J. Fay, of <i>Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Isaac Messler, of <i>Boudinot Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12 50
Mrs. Electa W. Lawrence, of <i>Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel Evelyn Tillinghast, of <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Nannie Benson Ligon, of <i>Cateechee Chapter</i> , South Carolina,	12 50
Mrs. Mollie Eugenia McGee, of <i>Cateechee Chapter</i> , South Carolina,	12 50
	112 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Connecticut,	\$50 00
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, District of Columbia, ..	1 00
Mrs. Robert F. Park, of <i>Atlanta Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00

State Conference of Illinois,	20 00
Mrs. Louise E. Brooking, of <i>Huntington Chapter</i> , Indiana,	5 00
Iowa State Conference,	53 75
<i>Stars and Stripes Chapter</i> , Iowa,	5 00
<i>Spirit of '76 Chapter</i> , Louisiana,	10 00
<i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	25 00
<i>Dorothy Brewer Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	1 00
<i>Blooming Grove Chapter</i> , New York,	12 00
<i>Seneca Chapter</i> , New York, "toward New York state Room,"	25 00
<i>Colonel Hugh White Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward vestibule,"	25 00
<i>Germantown Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	25 00
<i>Liberty Bell Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	50 00
Gentleman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	5 00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	100 00
Mrs. C. A. Griscom, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	25 00
Miss Eliza Jane Magee, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	50 00
Miss Fannie Sarah Magee, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , "toward front vestibule,"	50 00
<i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	100 00
<i>Susquehanna Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	50 00
<i>Witness Tree Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, "toward front vestibule,"	20 00
<i>Jane Douglas Chapter</i> , Texas,	40 00
<i>Lady Stirling Chapter</i> , Washington,	25 00
<i>Robert Gray Chapter</i> , Washington,	10 00
<i>Racine Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	15 00
	802 75
Commission on Recognition Pins,	\$7 80
	7 80
Total,	\$42,977 95
Balance in bank Nov. 29, 1905 (American Security Trust Co.),	\$42,977 95
Respectfully submitted, M. E. S. DAVIS, Report accepted. Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.	

THE REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL, Mrs. Dolliver, was read by Mrs. Lockwood.

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the month of November twenty-eight additional records in the 21st Volume of the Lineage Book have been edited and type-written and the entire Volume has been compared with the original records, to avoid, as far as possible, any error.

Two hundred and fifty records in the 22nd Volume have been compared with the originals and all that were satisfactory have been edited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL was read and accepted.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library received since the November meeting:

BOOKS.

Aldis Family of Dedham, Wrentham, Roxbury and Franklin, Mass., 1640-1800. By Frederick H. Whitin. Dedham, 1905. Presented by the author.

Genealogies of the Clark, Parks, Brockman and Dean, Davis and Goss families. By Henry William Clark. Montgomery, Ala., 1905. Purchased.

Samuel Griffin of New Castle County on Delaware, planter, and his Descendants to the Seventh Generation. By Thomas Hale Streets. Philadelphia, 1905. Presented by the author.

Seven Centuries in the Kneeland Family. By Stillman Foster Kneeland. New York, 1897. Presented by the author.

Tenney Family, or the Descendants of Thomas Tenney of Rowley, Mass., 1638-1904. Revised. By M. J. Tenney. Concord, N. H., 1904.

Richard Clarke of Rowley, Mass., and his Descendants in the line of Timothy Clark of Rockingham, Vt., 1638-1904. By Thomas Bellows Peck. Boston, 1905. Presented by Col. Albert Clarke.

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. New York, n. d. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Life and Letters of Samuel Holden Parsons, Major General in Continental Army and Chief Judge Northwestern Territory, 1737-1789. By Charles S. Hall. Binghamton, 1905. Presented by Mrs. S. W. Kellogg.

History of New Hampshire. By John N. McClintock. Boston, 1888. Presented by Mrs. John McLane.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1904. Washington, 1905.

Bulletin Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State.
Washington, 1905.

The Grafton Chart, Index and Genealogical Notebook. Presented by the Grafton Press.

Collections of Georgia Historical Society. Vol. 5. In two parts. Part I. Proceedings of the First Provincial Congress of Georgia, 1775; Proceedings of Georgia Council of Safety, 1775 to 1777. Account of the Siege of Savannah, 1779, from a British source. Part II. Orderly Book of Samuel Elbert, Colonel and Brigadier General in the Continental Army, October, 1776, to November, 1778. Letter Book of Gov. Samuel Elbert, from January, 1785, to November, 1785. Savannah, 1901-1902. Presented by the Georgia Historical Society.

American Monthly Magazine, Jan.-June, 1905. Vol. 26.

Bulletin New York Public Library, Jan.-Dec., 1904. Vol. 8.

Gulf States Historical Magazine. Vol. 2.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics, 1905. Vol. 3.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1905. Vol. 59.

New Hampshire Genealogical Record, July, 1904-April, 1905. Vol. 2.

New York Genalogical and Biographical Record, 1905. Vol. 36.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, 1905. Vol. 8.

Texas State Historical Association Quarterly, July, 1903-April, 1904.

William and Mary Quarterly, July, 1904-June, 1905. Vol. 13. Purchased by special subscription.

PAMPHLETS.

Memorial Sketch of the Life of Compatriot William McKinley, member of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. By Hon. John Whitehead. 1903.

Declaration of Independence. By Henry B. F. Macfarland. Washington, 1900.

The Creed of Liberty. By Rev. Frank Oliver Hall. The above three monographs were presented by Zebina Moses, Librarian District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution.

Seven Chapter Year Books and Programs have been presented by the chapters.

PERIODICALS.

<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,</i>	October
<i>White Family Quarterly,</i>	October
<i>True Republic,</i>	December

The preceding list comprises 24 books, 10 pamphlets and 3 periodicals. 10 books were presented, 12 received in exchange and 2 purchased. 10 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

December 5, 1905.

At 1.15 o'clock a recess was taken until 2.30.

ALINE E. SOLOMONS.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5th, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter to three o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE was presented as follows:
Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: There have been two meetings of the Finance Committee, one held November 25th, and the other December 4th. During the month all bills that have been presented have been approved, to the amount of \$2,581.50. Of these the largest have been \$1,090.00 for the payroll; \$281.68 for publishing the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and \$246.65 for rent of offices.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General asked to be excused for a short time and requested Miss Solomons to act as Secretary during her absence.

THE REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE was presented by Mrs. Main, on the part of the chairman of that committee.

Madam President and Members of the Board of Management: Bids were received for furnishing general office supplies from four firms, and opened at a meeting of the Committee. The Committee decided that before making the award, the papers should be gone over at a later meeting, when more members of the Committee could be present.

The Purchasing Committee will meet the second Tuesday in each month, when the purchasing needing to be done for the different offices, of which the Chairman has been officially notified, will be considered.

Respectfully submitted,

M. W. HOPKINS,
Chairman of Purchasing Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: The Committee on Chapter By-Laws have held two meetings, examining and correcting twenty-one sets of By-Laws. We found some of them so deficient in details, that we wrote to such Chapters, advising them to send to a certain Chapter whose By-Laws we had found particularly admirable, asking for a copy to use as a sample.

Again others required only additions to the sections defining the duties of Registrar and Treasurer.

Twenty-three letters have been written, and extra clerical services for a half day employed, the rest of the work being done by the members of the Committee.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Chairman*;
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Terry asked for instructions in regard to additional dues from members who paid for life-membership. A Chapter had requested her to obtain information on this subject.

Mrs. Main moved that a rising vote be taken on the following motion: *To get the consensus of opinion of this Board, I move that life members are exempt from all Chapter dues, in accordance with Section 2, Article VIII, unless special provision therefor is made in the Chapter By-Laws.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The rising vote resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Estey, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Ambler, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Main, Miss Miller, Miss Mickley, and Miss Solomons. Voting in the negative, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Nicholls, and Mrs. Howard.

The President General said: "The Chair thinks that pending the meeting of the Continental Congress the Board can act so as to give advice in regard to what it thinks the proper construction of this matter.

"The Chair further understands that *This is a resolution presented here to get the sense of the Board,—not that we as a Board can tamper with the Constitution of the National Society, but simply that this is the construction of the Constitution according to the view of the National Board, which, of course, is not the final court for the construction of the Constitution. The Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws wishes the opinion of the Board before the matter goes further.*"

After further remarks the Chair ruled that *This is a Constitutional point well taken; that is, that the life members are exempt from the payment of dues under our Constitution, unless there should be more specific provision on this point in the Constitution and By-Laws, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROXY VOTING IN CHAPTERS was then presented and approved.

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: In regard to the legal right to use proxies in voting in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, your committee beg leave to submit the following:

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a non-stock membership corporation chartered by Act of Congress

December 2, 1895. Being thus chartered by said Act of Congress and its headquarters or principal office located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, this Society is subject to such statutes of the United States, and the provisions of the Code and Laws of said District, being part of the same, as may be presently or hereafter applicable to it.

Members are Primarily Members of the National Society.

Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution of the National Society declares that "all persons duly qualified * * * shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local chapters as hereinafter provided." The plain and reasonable meaning of this provision is that all persons "duly qualified" etc., compose collectively the membership of the corporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whether they be members of a Chapter or not, and the separation of these members into groups or Chapters "for purposes of convenience" neither adds to, nor takes away any of the rights and privileges enjoyed as members of the National Society. Neither does such division relieve them from the operation of any rule or by-laws properly binding upon all members collectively of the aforesaid National Society. These Chapters being for "purposes of convenience" are subject in every respect to the control of the National Society, and it must necessarily follow that any rule of law or custom or by-law binding upon the National Society must in turn be binding upon all the members composing the local chapters.

There are a number of Chapters incorporated under the laws of their own State in order to hold real estate, exempt from taxation, and escape the personal liability of the members for the debts, if any, of the Chapter. Such Chapters have thus become domestic corporations of their own State, and are henceforth governed by the laws of that State as regards all voting relating to said real estate.

It is a fundamental rule of law that a corporation has no powers other than those conferred upon it by its creating power. The right to vote by proxy did not exist at common law, and does not exist save when expressly conferred in the charter of incorporation, by statute, or a by-law. The rule at common law being, that unless the right was *expressly* conferred, a member of a corporation could not vote by proxy, such a right not being considered necessarily incident to the corporate rights of members.

In the absence of any provision in charter, constitution or by-laws, proxies from one member to another to vote at meetings of the corporation, may be permissible if it be a stock corporation, but not if it be a non-stock corporation. Therefore, proxies are not permissible at meetings of Chapters that are not themselves incorporated under the laws of their own State.

The Continental Congress is on a different footing, though the result

is the same. It is not, like the chapter meeting, a mass meeting, where every member of the Society is entitled to cast a vote, but is a delegated body. It is the universal rule of law that a delegated power cannot itself be delegated without express provision therefor. The clause in the Constitution of the National Society permitting alternates to be elected for each delegate is an example of an *express* permission to the delegate to delegate her power to her alternate. But she cannot delegate her power to anyone not regularly elected as an alternate, nor can an alternate acting as a delegate, delegate *her* power by giving a proxy.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is not a business or stock corporation, and the reasons of modern commercial conditions, and the protection of the pecuniary interests involved in a modern commercial corporation do not appear in this corporation, which is a membership corporation for patriotic and educational purposes and not for profit and gain.

In view of the silence upon this subject of the United States Statutes, the laws of the District of Columbia, and the charter of incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws and Statutes of the Society, and no practice or custom of voting by proxy having existed in the Society, also observing the tendency of the Courts in this and other jurisdictions toward upholding the rule of common law which denies the right to vote by proxy, your committee would therefore move "That Chapters be informed that under the laws of the Society, proxy voting is unconstitutional, except in such Chapters as are incorporated, and is allowed in them only in regard to real estate. All elections must conform to the rules of the National Society."

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Chairman*:
MARY DESHA,
EMILY HALL HAZEN, per E. M. B.,
MARY LITTLE DEERE, per E. M. B.,
ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, per E. M. B.

Mrs. Lockwood informed the Board that, a few days previous, while at the Pension Office, she had seen some decorations, in the way of eagles and standards, that had been used formerly at the inaugural balls, and stated that these had been placed at the disposal of the Society, if they would be desirable for the decorations of Memorial Continental Hall. She also suggested that they be moved to the Hall.

Miss Miller moved: *That the eagles and standards offered us by the United States Pension Office, be accepted with thanks, and the Treasurer General be empowered to pay for their transportation.* Seconded by Mrs. Nicholls. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main presented to the Board an application from Miss Wilcox for the position of Congressional Stenographer to the Fifteenth Conti-

national Congress. No action taken as the appointment of stenographer, reader, etc., will be considered at a later meeting.

Mrs. Davis called the attention of the Board to the fact that the first Tuesday in January will be immediately after New Year's Day, and that it would be inconvenient for her, and doubtless for many others, to attend at that time, and suggested Tuesday, the 9th, be fixed for the January meeting of the Board.

The Chair said: "If it is the wish of the Board to meet on the second Tuesday in January, instead of the first, it can be so arranged."

Relative to the continued employment of the assistant clerk to the Registrar General, Miss Mecum moved: *That the assistant clerk to the Registrar General be retained for six months, and that she be paid for the use of her typewriter, at the usual rate (\$5.00 per month) from the beginning of her service.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

A letter was read by the President General from Mrs. Park, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, presenting certain plans for the good of the Magazine, the employment of an agent, to increase the circulation, etc. It was suggested that \$100 be advanced, to be refunded by the agent employed. Full explanation was made on this subject, and the Board approving of the plans, Mrs. Nicholls moved: *That the request presented from the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be approved by the Board, and that the Board authorize the appropriation of \$100 for the furthering of the work of this Committee, according to the suggestion of the Chairman, and that the Treasurer General be empowered to furnish to the Chairman the said appropriation.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

In regard to the request of Miss S. R. Hetzel, which was presented in the Report of the Recording Secretary General, relative to the 1st Volume of the Lineage Book, which Miss Hetzel was authorized by the Twelfth Continental Congress to revise, Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Treasurer General be empowered to furnish money for such postage, stationery and clerical service as may be found necessary for the revision of the 2nd edition of the 1st Volume of the Lineage Book.* Seconded by Miss Mickley. Motion carried.

The Board adjourned at 5.30.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

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